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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P. M.				
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	8500
19th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	6898
1909.				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10500	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6603	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	...
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9031	.....	...
13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
* 31st "	BRITANNIA	6525	.....	...
3rd Apl.	MAURDONIA	10513	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	8508
8th "	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 576.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax

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W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
PRAGA	6000	G. Gillhuber	16th Dec. 1908
KORBBEK	5427.3	A. Foresti	1st Jan., 1909
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Daboevich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,730	P. Radossich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	6,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KORBBEK	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Daboevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,730	P. Radossich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	6,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KORBBEK	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Daboevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,730	P. Radossich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	E. Nitsche	28th Jan 1909
* PERSIA	G. Bartole	28th Feb, 1909
* SILESIA	F. Radoicich	28th Mar. 1909
* FORWARTS	B. Bolnars	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	G. Ralcich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	5,159	R. Radoicich	26th Dec 1908

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

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Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Shipping Office 56, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about	Route—via.
LINGA	3,171	Mon 7th Dec.	11 a.m.	P D & G*
KOLA	1,206	Thur. 10th Dec.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie,
LHASA	3,171	Fri. 4th Dec.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Viâ Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 3,510 tons, on MONDAY, 7th Dec. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,206 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th Dec, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Sohaire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,369 tons, sailing on or about 5th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, Bombay.

4th December, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons;	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,838	Schmitz	24th Dec 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,345	Baratge	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,149	Bellior	25th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
NERA	5,838	Schmitz	13th May. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,145	Bellior	4th Dec, 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD *Agent.*

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,560	L. Macchini	15th Dec. 1908,
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Mugnasini	16th Jan. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,560	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1909,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 850; 2nd Class 1½ 1st onward, Rs. 756 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedroe	17th Dec, 1908,
TSCHLA	6,000	G. Beisic	17th Jan. 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Feb, 1909,

Excellent Steerage accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs.75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

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No. 36 Hornby Road.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	...	12th Dec.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	14th Dec	26th Dec.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Kande	... 26th Dec	7th Jan 1909.

For Freight apply to—

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N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* PRASSIDENT	3,300	Muthsaner	4th Dec.
† KAISER	3,000	Michelsen	14th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES, Agent.

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 23rd Nov., 1908.

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Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,468,244·55

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Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, *Manager.*

BOMBAY OFFICE, 42/43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, Horsby Road, BOMBAY.

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HEAD OFFICE: 16, Charing Cross, LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE: 7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON, *Manager.*
BOMBAY

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 22,00,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY, AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco.
Chefoo	Pengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Hagnaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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IS USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORLD RENOWNED,

"SIDDELEY" AUTOCARS.

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BOMBAY, 7.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatsoever form met with; renewing all blotches, pimples, spots, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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AND DEPOT FOR *India & Burma.*

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THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year. Calamatta (Greek) Olives, in 2lbs. tin. Black Olives (Loose), per lb. 12 annas. Varieties for first course luxury in tins and bottles.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR. ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses. GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen. Walnuts, Almonds Hazelnuts and Chestnuts, Italian, Fresh Italian Lemons at 1-4 per doz. Muscatel Raisins and Naples Figs (Italian).

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1

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BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

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WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

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OLIVER Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

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CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

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Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH. SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
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UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.

Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.

Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Karachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Thacker, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Carsill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON FRIDAY, the 4th December, 1908, the following Kurla Local Trains will NOT RUN.

No. 129 Down.

Victoria Terminus...	... Dep.	17-17
Kurla ...	... Arr.	17-54

No. 130 Up.

Kurla ...	... Dep.	18-50
Victoria Terminus	... Arr.	19-27

A. C. RUMBOLL,
For General Traffic Manager,
BOMBAY, 3RD DECEMBER, 1908.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of ENGINEER, in charge of the Installation at the Central Press, Yeravda.

The Installation consists of 2 high speed Gardner Oil Engines, dynamos, motors, lights and accumulators.

The applicant should be a skilled mechanic with experience of high speed engines, and capable of taking entire charge of the plant.

Free quarters will be provided. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age and salary expected.

W. F. STUART-MONTEITH, M.I.E.E.,
Public Works Office, Bombay.

WANTED.

FOR the Permanent Establishment, Office of Director of the Royal Indian Marine, an EUROPEAN CLERK, on Rs. 100 per mensem.

Applicants must not be more than 25 years of age, and show that they have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, or some equivalent standard, and that they have had experience in the work of a Government Office.

The appointment will be on probation in the first instance.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received up to 7th December, 1908.

G. H. HEWETT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 25th November, 1908.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1909, for the SUPPLY of 3,000 casks of PORTLAND CEMENT.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,200 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
CHINCHPOKLI, 24TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of SLEEPERS as under for the use of the Eastern Bengal State Railway:—

Broad Gauge sleepers (10' by 10" by 5") ...75,000.

Delivery of sleepers must commence in April 1909, or earlier, and must be completed by the end of May 1909. As regards Indian sleepers at least half of the total quantity must be delivered at Railway Stations ready for inspection before the 1st of April 1909, and the remainder before the 1st of May, 1909.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian—Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australian—Hill-grown Jarrah.
New South Wales—Mixed Hardwoods.
Queensland—Mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian—Mixed Hardwoods.
Java—Teak.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantities required. Parties tendering are requested to state the number of sleepers of each class of Timber, and when more than one class is offered to quote the rate for each class as well as the average rate for the lot.

In the case of mixed Hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specification.

The Australian and Tasmanian sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar will be inspected and passed at the cost of the contractor at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at these Stations after having been passed by an officer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway; the Railway Stations at which the sleepers are to be delivered and the number to be delivered at each Station must be clearly noted in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, at Calcutta, by 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 19th January, 1909. The cover should be endorsed on the outside with the sender's NAME and ADDRESS and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for sleepers for the Eastern Bengal State Railway for 1909." Unless so superscribed they are liable to be returned without consideration.

Forms of Tenders and specifications can be obtained from the Chief Store Keeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 for each set of forms and specifications, which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board, to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after the disposal of the tenders provided a Bona Fide Tender is submitted, while to successful Tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the contract agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

CALCUTTA, THE 26TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

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PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

Is the only place where the Public can really enjoy a very pleasant hour.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 (S. T).
With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

TO-MORROW NIGHT! TO-MORROW NIGHT!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES AMONGST THEM.

THEIR MAJESTIES the KING and QUEEN of ENGLAND visiting last Summer on Board a Man-of-War at Gaeta; their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy.

This film has been shown with enormous success in England and all over the world
and
The Grand Historical Drama,
CHARLOTTE CORDAY,
which subject awakens in the mind of the public a keen interest evoking the many terrible deeds which took place during the FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Other films, instructive, magical and laughable, will be shown in TO-MORROW'S GRAND CHANGE of PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
will be the last Exhibition of
The BLACK PRINCESS, WOOD FLOATING in MORVAN,
and in the Land of Gold which has attracted enormous crowds this week to our Fairy Pavilion.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

TELEPHONE No. 1129.

TOWN HALL.

THE GREATEST MUSICAL EVENT OF 1908.

RAFALESWKI AND LILI SHARP
(MDME RAFALEWSKI)
VOCALIST KUBELIK CONCERTS, LONDON,
Fresh from their London successes.

Rafalewski, Rafalewski, Rafalewski and Lili Sharp, Lili Sharp, Lili Sharp
The Marvellous Pianist and Violinist. — The Australian Nightingale.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY
Owing to their Calcutta engagements.
TUESDAY, DEC. 8TH.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Violin Soli...	"Traumerei" (Dreaming)	...Schumann.
	"Souvenirs D'allemagne" ...	...Rafalewski.
	"Zigeunerweisen" ... ... (Gipsy Fortune Tellers.)	...Sarasate.
	M. RAFALEWSKI.	
Piano Soli.		
Fugue		...Bach.
Nocturne		...Chopin.
Etude (for left hand only) ...		...Rafalewski.
"Eclater de Rire"		... "
	M. RAFLEWSKI. R STRANO.	
Recit e Scena ... Ah, fors e lui		...Verdi.
Lullaby... Sleep, Little Brown Dove		...Rafalewski.
Scotch Song...		
"I'm owre young to marry yet"		...Anonymous.
	MISS LILI SHARP.	
Song... "Love could I only tell thee"		...Capel
	M. RAFALEWSKI.	
Duet ... "The Syren and Friar"		...Louis.
	MISS LILI SHARP & M. RAFALEWSKI.	

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

Violin Soli ...	"Legende" (A Strange Story)	...Wieniawski.
	"Das Vogelein in Baume" ... (The Bird in the tree.)	...Paganini.
	M. RAFALEWSKI.	
Pianoforte Soli...	... "Valse"	...Rafalewski.
	"Midsummer Night's Dream... M. RAFALEWSKI.	...Mendelssohn-Liszt.
	"Songs my mother taught me"	... Dvorak.
	"Solveigs' Song"	... Greig.
	"Sing Sweet Bird" ...	... Ganz.
	MISS LILI SHARP.	
Duet	"Trust her not"	...Balfe.
	MISS LILI SHARP & M. RAFALEWSKI.	
Song	"Toreador" ... M. RAFALEWSKI.	...Bizet
Laughing Song...	"La Bourbonise"	...Auber.
Song... ...	... "Good-Bye"	...Tosti.
	MISS LILI SHARP.	

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BLUTNNER GRAND PIANO
Kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ltd.
Plan at MARCKS & Co.
Rs. 5 and 2.
Special concessions to *bona fide* Students.

TOWN HALL.

THURSDAY, 10TH DECEMBER,
AT 9-30 P.M.

PIANOFORTE RECITAL
BY
LOUIS EDGER.

PROGRAMME.

I. Italian Concerto. ... ... Bach.
(A.) Allegro moderato. (B.) Andante. (C) Presto.
II. Sonate op. 111 in C minor, ... Beethoven.
(A.) Maestoso—Allegro con brio ed appassionata.
(B.) Arietta: Adagio molto cantabile e semplice.
III. (A) ETUDE in E flat minor op. 10
(C) ETUDE in G flat major op. 25 ...Chopin.
(C) BALLADE in A flat op. 47
IV. CARNAVAL ... ... SCHUMANN.
Preambule, Pierrot. Arlequin Valse noble, Eusebius, Florestan, Coquette, Replique. Panillons, Lettres dansantes, Chiarina, Chopin, Estrella Reconnaissance, Pantalon et Colombive, Valse allemande, Paganini Aveu, Promenade, Pause, Marche des Davidsbundlers contre les Philistins.

Stalls, Rs. 5 and 3.

Plan at ROSE & Co.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE
OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUSIVE SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowledged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,
As these films will not be repeated again.
CES of ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.
TILBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

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EW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
RRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.
OCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale
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OUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

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Sole Proprietor.....MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
THE ELPHINSTONE BIOSCOPE.

"Like Charley's Aunt still running."
The Olympic Games.
Another terrific success last night.
SERIES 3RD.
HIGH JUMPING, Water Polo (Final).
POLE JUMPING, High Diving.
STEEPLECHASE, 100 yards Championship.
The sensation of the Hour.
THE WRECKERS,
A most Vivid and realistic film of olden days.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY. 3
SATURDAY, at 5-30 P.M.
MATINEE FOR CHILDREN.
Half Price to all parts of the House.

SATURDAY NIGHT.
SPECIAL SHOW, 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
Full Theatre Band with scenic effects.

SUNDAY NEXT.
THE FAMOUS
LONDON BIOSCOPE.
Direct from a most successful run at the new Bandmann Theatre, Malta. The largest, finest and most modern Machine in the east.
DON'T FORGET THE DATE,
SUNDAY, December 6.
PRICES AS USUAL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

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D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE
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Liberal bonuses — Low premium.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COY., LD.
Total Assets exceed
7 MILLIONS STERLING.
Life Claims paid exceed
14 MILLIONS STERLING.
For Prospectus and full information apply to
Messrs. GILL & CO.,
Agents,
Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

The Great Eastern Remedy
for the Skin is Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF NEEM.
Full directions accompany each bottle.
Beware of Spurious Imitations.
Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From PANDIT KOILAS NATH SUKUL, *Physician to H. H. the Maharaja of Bulrampore.*—"Anything that can be said in praise of your newly-invented 'Essence of Neem' is insufficient to describe its merit as Purifier of Human Blood. I have much pleasure to let you know, that within the short space of the past six months, I have given it ten different trials in some of the most obstinate skin diseases, three of which were advanced cases of Indian Leprosy, and your Essence has in all of them effected most admirable cures, the like of which I have never noticed during my practice of the last twelve months."

From MRS. A. R. B., ALLAHABAD.—"Please send me by return post, six bottles more of your invaluable "Essence of Neem;" it is doing me more good than all the Doctors have done for me."

From M. N. B. GOPALGUNGE.—"I must thank you heartily for so kindly sending the four bottles of 'Essence of Neem. I believe, by the blessing of our Heavenly Father, your medicine will fully cure my friends who have been already much benefitted by it."

From M. C. W. W., SHILLONG.—"Many thanks for the last bottle of your 'Essence of Neem' which has done much good."

From BABU B. N. S., SYLHET.—"Be good enough to send per V. P. P. a bottle of 'Essence of Neem.' I have derived much benefit by taking a phial of the same."

From BABU P. S., ANARKULLI, LAHORE.—"Please send to my address two bottles of your 'Essence of Neem' at an early date. Last year, I sent for 2 bottles of this; it did excellent good to my son-in-law who was suffering with a worse type of skin disease."

From MISS N. G. JAUN, BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.—"I have had bad health for some time back, and a friend recommended me to try your 'Essence of Neem' giving me a bottle of the same. I have nearly finished the bottle and find I have greatly benefitted by it."

From G. M. C., ALLAHABAD.—"Sirs, will you be so good as to send your world-renowned medicine 'Essence of Neem' or Purifier of Human Blood, one bottle, per Value-Payable Post and oblige."

From MR. V. H., TROOP BAZAR, HYDERABAD, DECCAN.—Dear Sir,—Kindly send to my address as soon as possible, one bottle of Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S 'Essence of Neem' (the Purifier of Blood) by value-payable parcels I have used one bottle already and found it very useful. Please send me one more bottle by return of mail."

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY.
E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

A LADY, occupying a NEW HOUSE beautifully situated can receive a married couple or a bachelor of good social position as Paying Guests. Apply to Box No. 687, care of this Paper.

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EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

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FLOWER SEEDS—Phlox, Pinks, Pansy, and other Winter annuals in choicest strins. Fresh supply, just received. PALEKAR & Co. Sitaram Buildings, Bomby.

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GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly reliable and High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Service. Especially First Class Coonsee and Matheran Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 5, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G, St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

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JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 7, Green Street, Fort.

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"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and upwards.

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. As. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Mornings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are altered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

Messrs. S. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with continuous visits their principal RELIABLE AGENTS (for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, involving reports to them). Machinery orders are executed by an expert.

VERULAM BUILDINGS, GRAY'S INN, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER LONDON."

THE AUCTION SALE OF THE COLLECTION OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE WORKS OF ART AND CURIOS

WILL BE CONTINUED TO-DAY,

And on subsequent days (Sunday excepted) till all the Lots are sold.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), EACH DAY.

NEXT DOOR TO MESSRS. JOST LTD., HORNBY ROAD.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of FANCY GOODS, TERRA-COTTA and BRONZE FIGURES, WALL PLATES, etc.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medow Street, Fort, next to old Agra Bank Lane, the following fancy goods such as Terra-cotta figures, clocks, rolled gold watches, dressing and hand bags, lady's companions, dolls, toys, dressed pictures, binoculars, platedware etc.

The above is on view.

SALE OF LARGE QUANTITY OF HOSIERY, GURNSEYS, SHAWLS, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Ebrahim Haji Joseph, Commer Haji Joseph, Salaman Haji Joseph, Hajee Noor Mahomed Ebrahim and Ali Mahomed Ebrahim, Bombay Cutchee Memons, traded at opposite Mangaldas Market and at Chukla, under the name of Ebrahim Haji Joseph and Noor Mahomed Ebrahim, adjudged insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction opposite Mangaldas Market, out of Fort, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 5th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following:—A large lot of ladies' and gents' socks and stockings in great varieties, gurnseys, whole and undershirts, towels, bibs, shawls, bodies, handkerchiefs, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Girgaum, near the Tram Terminus, next to Portuguese Church, on SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, also several articles by Wimbridge, Robert and others, such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawingroom sofas and chairs, marble-top-ped tables and teapoys, cabinets, chiffoniers, bedsteads, single and double almirras, cupboards, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, cut glassware, plates, candelabras, bronze figures, table ornaments, jardinieres, screens, revolving top office table, table and hanging lamps, ice box with refrigerator, valuable books on English Literature, open carved blackwood chairs, crockery ware, copper pots, water boiles, Elswick gent's bicycle, gramophone with 3 dozen records, sweet-toned cabinet symphonica with 18 zinc music desks, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, writing, dressing and washband tables, almiras, cupboards, chest-of-drawers, nat and bookstands, iron safes, iron bedstead.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Abdul Waheb bin Ebrahim bin Jamal, an insolvent.

10 White round pearls weighing about 54 chows.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers,
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 glass fronted brougham.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INTENDING BUYERS FOR MOTOR CARS.

Under instructions from the Globe Electric and Motor Co., of 150 Queen's Road, Bombay, Sellers, of one part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, of the other part, at their Auction Rooms, at Bank Street, on MONDAY, the 7th December 1908, in the afternoon, at 3 p.m. (S.T.),

A 4 Cylinder, 12 H. P. "New Leader" Motor Car, with 5 seated side entrance "Roi de Belge" body. This car is fully British-made and being specially built for Bombay, Sewantwadi Reliability Trial of 1907, is extra strong, fast, good, hill climber, with special large Radiator and Petrol Tank possessing all the good points of high class cars. Goes at a Snail's pace on top speed, free trial run by previous appointment.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 17th Inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the following very valuable jewellery:—

LIST OF JEWELLERY.

1 pair diamond kurunful with pearl strings and pearl drops.
1 pair diamond ohand bawly with pearl pendants.
1 pair diamond chukris with pearl pendants.
1 diamond ticka with 3 strings of pearls.
1 diamond jugin with 10 strings of pearls.
1 pair silmily, with 3 pearls strings each.
1 diamond tenis, with 2 strings of pearls.
1 mirza beparva, with 10 strings of pearls with jewel pendants.
1 pair diamond Lurzak, with 14 strings of pearls and emeralds pendants.
1 diamond chan sisful.

The jewellery will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 4TH DECEMBER, 1908.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

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"APENTA"
Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of Cotton Waste which was advertised to take place on Friday, the 4th instant, is POSTPONED until further notice.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Mongini Bros., a consignment of fancy goods such as fancy glass vases and ornaments, Japanese and awata vases, toys, dolls, cards, cricket sets, fancy small and large figures, small and large albums, toy railways, fancy decanters and glasses, photo frames, fancy painted tin boxes, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 hand-some strong victoria, by Stevens and Sons, suitable for single or pair.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, by Simpson, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred shigram with a bay Australian mule and a set of harness.

By order of Mr. Pestanje Nowroji Dubash and on account and risk of Madhowrao Kasinath Dhariyawan.

1 rubber-tyred bicycle wheel victoria.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 8 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Connaught House, No. 5, Queen's Road, opposite the Church Gate Station, Fort, a very large collection of choice and well-grown plants consisting of Allocasias, bigonias, crotons, canas, chrysanthemums, ferns, creepers, palms, lilies, anthurium, maranta, etc., etc., the property of Brig.-General R. M. Greenfield, Esqr., Commanding Bombay Brigade.

Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

On MONDAY, the 7th December, 1908, at 2. p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Connaught House, No. 5, Queen's Road, opposite the Church Gate Station, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, also open carved household furniture, rich glass and crookery ware, by Ostler & Co., Calcutta, best plated ware, sliding dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiters, table, hanging, wall and hall lamps by Ditmar, handsome drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, artistic made cabinets and chiffoniers, marble top octagon and round tables, office tables with drawers, glass door book presses, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, marble top dressing and washband tables, Chesterfield sofas, Singapore cane furniture, bentwood chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, clothe presses, one set Encyclopedia Britannica in 28 volumes beautifully bound, and illustrated with a handsome English

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

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Colombo.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
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Ipoh (Perak).		

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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J. GRIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE HOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 210,000

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The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 3 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:
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SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhowuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Hoerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURKUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Harnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Mookhtiar of Rajah Bahadur Sowlat Mottilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 per cent and for other periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. S. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIE RATHBONE, Esq (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers*

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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON,
BATAVIA.	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YUNGO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Goods ground, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Agent
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WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomis." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. O. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld., at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Elgin 2,443 tons, Captain J. G. Patts arrived in harbour yesterday from New-castle (N. S. W.) with a cargo of coal.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Mahammadi, 1,257 tons Captain P. S. Primrose sailed yesterday for Jedah with 705 pilgrims.

The steamer Rinaldo 2,791 tons Captain G. E. Pickering will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Red breast...Comdr J A Shutter ...Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 3.

Arcadia .....3574 Hayward.....P & O Co
Africa.....1302 .....Morrison M M & Co
Auchinblae.....2397 Mair .....Bunbury
Bahadar .....2936 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evenson....W & A Graham & Co
Bulimba .....1607 Butler .....M M & Co
Congella .....2022 House .....R A Willis
Cintra .....1917 ...Kaselburn.....M M & Co
Egypt .....4178 Summers...London...5-12 P & O Co
Eastville.....2306 Wright.....
Elgin.....2443 Potts.....
Fife .....2494 Harrison.....The Bombay Co
Inconstant .....2572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Kirkley Bank ...2092 Kerr.....W & A G & Co
Kt Templor.....4601 Gihilt.....W & A Graham & Co
Kilkerran .....2113 Smith .....Calcutta
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Nawab.....2041 Olden-Col .....T M & Co
Onda.....3410 Dagge .....Calcutta...M M & Co
Ramnefa .....3523 Krippner .....W & A G & Co
Rohilla .....Smith.....Scupton 3-12 Transport
Strathgarry .....2840 Stanhope .....W & A G & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz.....2523 Baldwin .....Shah S N Co
Strathness.....2812 Lamont.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Umzumbi .....2138 Mitchell.....G A Willis

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Delhi 4783	Andrews	Shanghai	22-12	P & O Co
D & E Colaba...	3899	Robertson	Aut...	12 12	M M & Co
F Chyebassa.....	3992	Wadge	Hull & Ant...	12-12	M Mackenzie & Co
K Prasident ...	2086	Muhlbaner	...Zanzibar	4-12	A S
L Ipswich	516	Pigot	Jedah...	6-12	S Shah S N & Co
N Vellore....	3118	Pattie	Philadelphia...	6-12	R A Willis
O Kanzler.....	1865	Micholsen	Zanzibar ...	14-12	A Strandes
P Rinaldo	2792	Pickring	Hull...	4-12	F M & Co

Offside N

Visigoth...3613 Rule...Calcutta...6-12 T Morrison & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Olympia...	3269	O'borne ...	L'pool...	11-12 .. W & A Graham & Co
4	Sandon Hall...	3293	Main...	Hull...	8-12..... K Nixon & Co
5	Alexandria...	2194	Fry ...	D'kirk ...	12-12 K N & Co
9	Assaye.....	4359	Daniel,	Shanghai	9-12 P & O Co
10 & 11	City of Benares...	4320	Morrison...	K'chi.	10-12 K Nixon & Co
13	Caledonia ..	3529	Gordon...	London ...	27-2-09 P & O S N Co
15	Lawada...	2124	Lane ...	Calcutta...	5-12 ...M M & Co
16	Arabistan	1821	Edmondson	Trieste	5-12 M M & Co

H W P D

Sarasvati...443 Ismail...Mangalore...4-12..B S N Co Ld
Peasant...552 Samsoodin...B'nagar . 5-12 B S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	R I M S N'brook..	Henley	Aden, Nov 25
	Elgin s..	Potts	N'castle. Oct 29

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Rohilla (Trpt) ...	Smith	Southampton
	Dwarka s.....	Cutbush	Persian Gulf, &c
	City of London s..	Walsh	Marseilles, &c
	Mohammadi s.....	Primrose	Jedah

The steamer Rinaldo, Pickering, for Hull, obtained portclearance yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
13	Walhalla	Calcutta
18	Ballochmyle	Calcutta
28	Norfolk	Calcutta
30	Tara	Negapatam
Dec.		
1	Nurani	Bombay
1	Palamcotta	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Dco Balduino, from Bombay arrived on the 2nd instant Naples.

The P and O Co's steamer Victoria, with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo passed Suez at 4 a.m. on Thursday the 3rd December.

The N Y K steamer Wakamiya Maru, left Colombo for Bombay yesterday and is due here on the 6th instant.

The same Co's steamer Totomi Maru, left Singapore for Hongkong on 1st instant.

The same Co's steamer Kageshima Maru, left Singapore for Colombo on 2nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Benares s—1 bundle carpets, Killick Nixon and Co; 300 cwts negerseed, and 201 cwts kurdee seed, Bauer and Krause; 1,020 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersy.

Olympia s—191 tons oil cake, The New Mofussil and Co; 2,000 cwts oil cake, Glade and Co; 1,050 cwts wheat flour, and wheat, H Casji and Co; 1,097 cwts myrabollams W Becher; 105 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR GLASGOW.

City of Benares s—10,000 cwts cotton seed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 201 cwts negar seed, Baner and Krause.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—37 lbs Rhinoceros horns, A Krani; 2 bales skins, Kahn and Kahn.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia s—322 casks and bales skins, H M Halim.

FOR HULL.

Sandon Hall s—12,000 cwts cottonseed, T Memraj.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—1,064 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts gingelly seed, Shaw Wallace and Co 110 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 395 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 150 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 75 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co: 4,000 cwts linseed, and 2,000 cwts poppy seed, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,050 cwts myrabollams, A Yrizlal; 4,093 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 2,001 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—3,060 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 60 bales cotton fly, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rinaldo s—55 bales cotton. Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Alexandria s—10,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 4,000 cwts gingelly seed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arabistan s—223 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 8,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 1,002 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia s—223 bales skins Max Klein.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—600 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Assaye s—100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 4th December.

1. There will be Class Firing and practice at Santa Cruz to-morrow afternoon Saturday the 5th inst. Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-10 p.m.

2. There will be a parade for all members at the Riding School on Tuesday morning next the 8th instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th December.

507.—DRILLS.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at the B V A Club Apollo Bunder at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday the 5th instant and proceed to Middle Ground for Battery Drill on the 6" Mk VII Guns.

Dress—Khaki and Caps.

510.—RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 6th instant, shooting to commence at 7 a.m. sharp.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 4th December.

586.—Detail for the week ending 5th instant:—

To-day Friday, 4th inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

2 "H" Coy, parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p.m.

587.—Musketry—Saturday 5th inst—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "O" "C" "F" Coy. for Class Firing.

2 Sunday 6th inst—The Range will be available for Class Firing (any Coy).

598—Rifle Meeting—The Programme of the 1st Bn G I P Ry Vol's Rifle Meeting 1908-1909 has been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters.

Open event (All Comers) Match, 300 Yards will be fired on the 6th January 1909.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings or week ending 28th Nov, 1908.

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 28th Nov. 08 ...				
G I P Ry. Section	1606·53	10,50,533	1,401,729	1,50,69,262
I M R system ...	1177·62	2,13,968	35,22,570	37,36,538
A D C Ry ...	125·99	27,516	5,34,409	5,89,925
Baran-Kotah Ry ...	13·31	130	3,698	3,828
Total.....	2923·45	12,92,147	188,77,406	1,93,69,553
Actuals for corresponding week ending 30th Nov. 07				
G I P R Section...	1568·78	11,01,418	151,47,127	1,62,48,545
I M R system....	1179·94	2,32,180	45,07,815	47,39,995
A D C Ry ...	135·99	34,893	5,47,741	5,82,634
Total.....	2878·85	13,68,491	202,02,683	2,16,71,174
Increase or Decrease (G I P R....	+ 37·78	— 50,885	—1128,398	—11,79383
I M R....	+ 1·78	— 18,212	— 9,88,245	—10,03,457
A D C Ry		— 7,377	— 15,332	— 22,709
Baran-Kotah Ry	+ 13·31	+ 130	+ 3,698	+ 3,828

Note.—Corrected with audited figures up to 24th October.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 21st November on 804·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,47,000	2,00,000	4,000	3,51,000
Or per mile of Railway	291	397	8	696
For previous 20 weeks of half year	27,35,741	30,43,711	12,429	57,91,881
Total for 21 weeks ...	28,82,741	32,43,711	16,429	61,42,881
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,62,963	2,36,209	13,868	4,13,040
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	323	468	28	819
Total to corresponding date do. ..	28,20,240	38,13,364	90,347	67,23,931

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 62,046
Do to date ..... Rs. 5,81,050

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st Nov. on 17·28 Miles open:

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	300	400	.....	700
Or per mile of Railway	17	23	....	40
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	8,074	2,895	29	10,998
Total for 21 weeks...	8,374	3,295	29	11,698
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	664	220	3	887
Per mile of Ry. do.	39	13	....	52
Total to corresponding date do. ..	9,008	5,817	34	14,851

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 197
Do. to date ..... Rs. 3,153

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st Nov. on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	4,000	15,000	.....	19,000
Or per mile of Railway	29	106	.....	135
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	1,14,364	3,27,820	2,124	4,44,378
Total for 21 weeks ...	1,18,364	3,42,820	2,124	4,63,378
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,787	22,134	75	29,496
Per mile of Ry. do..	52	157	....	209
Total to corresp. date do.	1,36,888	4,34,872	4,276	5,76,036

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 10,496
Do. to date ..... Rs. 1,12,658

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CLARK—November 12, at Rawalpindi, the wife of J. Clark, N.-W. R., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CREEK—MASSON—November 26, at Camberley, R. Creek, The Queen's Regiment, to Marie Therese, only child of Sir David and Lady Masson, Lahore.

DEATHS.

CHURCH—November 27, at Simla, Oliver Marryat, infant son of Major and Mrs. G. B. Church, aged 19 months.

RICHARDSON—November 28, at Bath, Mary Hannah, wife of the late Maj.-Genl. J. F. Richardson, C. B.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

MALARIA.
IS CURED BY
CHIRETTONES,
WHICH ARE.
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Many unsolicited Testimonials. These few extracts will show how Chirettones are valued.

JHAJHA.

"They (Chirettones) are all you claim for them in your advertisements."

DEHRA DUN.

"The Chirettones have proved very successful, they do my husband, my son, and myself no end of good."

PHALERA.

"I find them an excellent remedy against Malaria."

BARANT.

"An excellent substitute for Quinine. They are the thing to take at this time of the year."

DELHI.

"They do myself and family a great deal of good. We shall always have some in the house."

MAWKHR.

"I usually found the patient convalescent from fever in 4 or 6 days from the commencement of the administration."

M. R. C. S., ENG.

"Very successful in the treatment of fever cases. I think the drug a valuable and cheap substitute for Quinine."

MADRAS.

"I used your preparation in a most malignant and obstinate case of Malaria with splendid results."

Chirettones cost Re. 1 per box of 100 Tablets.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 57m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 8-16m., 9-20a. Low water, 2-13m., 2-43a.

P. and O. steamer "Arabia," with English mails of 20th November, due to arrive at 6 a.m.

Empire Bazar, Town Hall, 4 p.m.

Bandmann's Theatre, the Elphinstone Bioscope.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 8th, Full Moon, 3h. 14-1m. a.m.; Dec. 16th, Last Quarter, 2h. 42-5m. a.m.; Dec. 23rd, New Moon, 5h. 19-7m. p.m.; Dec. 30th, First Quarter, 11h. 9-9m. a.m.; Dec. 15th, in Apogee, 0h. p.m.; Dec. 26th, in Perigee, 6h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, December 5.—Royal Bombay Yatch Club Races. Empire Bazar, Town Hall, 4 p. m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 58m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 9-9m., 10-11a. Low water, 3-14m., 3-24a.

Sunday, December 6.—2nd Sunday in Advent. Bombay Hunt, meeting at Sahar Hill. Sun rises, 6h. 59m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 9-55m., 10-55a. Low water, 4-4m., 4-3a.

Monday, December 7.—Government re-assemble in Bombay. Sun rises, 6h. 59m. Sun sets, 6h., 1m. High water, 10-37m., 11-35a. Low water, 4-49m., 4-40a.

Tuesday, December 8.—Rafaelwske's Recital, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 0m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 11-17m., Low water, 5-31m., 5-16a.

Wednesday, December 9.—Sun rises, 7h. 1m.; Sun sets, 6h. 2m.; High water, 0-13m., 11-56a.; Low water, 6-12m., 5-51a.

Thirsday, December 10.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Mr. Louis Edgar's Pianforte Recital, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Bombay Hunt, the Kennels. Sun rises, 7h. 1m.; Sun sets, 6h. 2m.; High water, 0-50m., 0-34a.; Low water, 6-52m., 6-25a.

A PARSEE LAD MISSING.—Hormusji Rustomji, residing at 18th Bhobi Talao Lane, reported to the Police that his son Pestonji, aged 14, left home on Tuesday last and has not been seen since.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Maharaja of Datia arrived in Bombay on Wednesday with thirty followers and is putting up in a bungalow on Narayen Daboolker Road.

FATAL BURNS.—One Seeta, a Hindu woman, aged 28, was seated cooking near a fire on Wednesday, when her clothing caught fire. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died from the effects of the burns.

FIREWOOD BARGE SUNK.—On Wednesday, a prow, owned and tindaled by one Deva Bana, which was loaded with blocks of firewood consigned to Messrs. Tokersee, sank alongside the Darookhana Bunder, Mazagon, owing to her having struck a rock and sprung a leak. No lives were lost.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,408; the daily average being 140. New Admission 1,063; Parsees 416, Hindoos 2,282, Mahomedans 1,112, Christians 398. 79 children were vaccinated last month.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday at about 7 p.m. a landau belonging to Luchmandas Chandaram was being driven up Walkeshwar Road. Behind the landau was a brougham belonging to Mulraj Khatau. Suddenly the horse in Mulraj Khatau's brougham shied and bolted into Luchmandas' landau. The coachman was thrown off the box, and received injuries to his face and right wrist. The coachman was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

LECTURES ON HINDUISM.—The Deputation of Shri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal (the All-India Orthodox Hindu Association) which has reached Bombay will open a series of lectures on different subjects appertaining to Hindu religion and philosophy from Friday the 4th instant. The first two lectures will be delivered in Madhav Baug commencing from 5-30 p.m., every-day. The lectures will be in Hindustani.

BAND AT THE EMPIRE BAZAAR.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Swing Band of the 1st Batn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 4-30 p.m. to-day:—

March	La Mattehiche
Czardas	No 2
Selection	Haddon Hall
Valse	The Eton Boating Song
Song Cornet Solo	The Lost Chord
Dance	La Kraquette
	Clere
	G Michiels
	Ch Godfrey
	Karl Kaps
	Sir Sullivan
	J Clerice

LADY CLARKE'S ILLNESS.—The following letter has been addressed by Sher Mahomed Khan, Diwan of Palanpur, to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta:—"I take this opportunity to offer my thanks to you and other leading citizens of Bombay for the honorable reception and welcome they were good enough to accord to me at the station on my arrival as well as all throughout my stay in this great city. I am now informed that the members of the Reception Committee propose to present an address to me at a public entertainment in my honour. I need hardly assure you that I would deem it a proud privilege to be the recipient of such an honour. But we are all of us so grieved and overwhelmed at the news of the serious illness of Lady Clarke that we cannot find it in our hearts and it would be altogether incongruous to our feelings to take part in anything of a festive character at such a time. We all earnestly trust and pray that by the Grace of God, Her Ladyship may happily recover from her illness. In the anxious and distressed state of mind in which we are all plunged in consequence of Lady Clarke's serious illness, I would request my friends to abandon the idea of holding a public entertainment in my honour. I myself have to abandon the idea which I had cherished of entertaining my numerous Indian and European friends here at an evening party. Before closing this letter I deem it my duty to thank all my friends for the cordial hospitality which they have all extended to me during my stay here. It is scarcely necessary to say that none the less do I appreciate the kind feeling which prompted my friends to propose to do me so much honour and that I thank them for it as already accomplished.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. "NORTHBROOK."

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer "Northbrook" Commander C. B. Henley, R. I. M., arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden which port she left on the 25th November and called at Karachi. She brought 69th Company R. G. A. and details comprising Major A. H. C. Birch, Lieut. R. E. Wordsworth, 6 warrant officers, 2 women, and 4 children 97 men, 4 women and 5 children Europeans, and 35 men 5 women, and 7 children Natives. From Karachi she brought 1 warrant officer, 1 woman, and 4 children and Government stores. The troops were disembarked at the Sassoon Dock in the afternoon.

THE PORT TRUST AND MALARIA.

The following are excerpts from the Proceedings of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, at a meeting held on the 24th November:—

Submitted Table papers, Items 4 and 5 of the meeting of 20th October, regarding the prevalence of malaria in Bombay and measures taken by the Port Trust and the new Dock contractors to pervent breeding of mosquitoes, and inspection of the Prince's and Victoria Docks premises by the Chief Engineer in company with Dr. Armstrong Smith, Superintending Surgeon to the P. & O. Company with a view to find mosquitoes and to advise measures to prevent their breeding.

Submited further correspondence and letter from the Superintendent, P. & O. Company, dated 12th November, on the subject.

Submitted minute by the Chairman, dated 14th November and minutes of the Trustees.

Read letter from the Secretary to Government General Department, dated 23rd November, saying that H. E. the Governor in Council has given serious consideration to the serious epidemic that has attacked the Island of Bombay, inviting the Board to co-operate with Government in carrying out the necessary enquiries into the causes of the outbreak, stating that it is proposed to depute an expert Medical Officer with a suitable staff to conduct the investigations, and Government desire to associate with the selected officer a small Committee repesenting the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Bombay Port Trust, the Bombay Improvment Trust and the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway Companies, whose functions would be to advise as regards the execution of the preventive measures which he may propose for adoption, and to communicate with the respective bodies as to any steps that can be taken by them, and asking that the Trustees will communicate the name of the gentleman whom they would propose as their respresentative, observing it is estimated that the total cost of the special officer with his establishment will not exceed Rs. 20,000 and suggesting that a contribution towords the cost may be made by the Port Trust, and adding that Government are prepared to provide one-half of the total expenditure necessary and that they trust the remaining moiety will be readily made up by contributions from the Corporations and companies referred to.

Resolution—Subject to the sanction of Government under Section 36(5)*d* of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, the Trustees agree to contribute Rs. 4,000 to the cost of the proposals. Mr. W. C. Symes is appointed to represent the Port Trustees on the Committee.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 29th Nov. 1908.	Total from 1st April to 30th Nov. 1908.	For week ending 30th Nov. 1907.	Total from 1st April to 30th Nov. 1907.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	25	711	25	728
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	27	703	18	729
Vessels transported	12	507	12	556
Vessels attended to	3	57	...	70
Vessels warped	...	11	...	31

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette" Dec. 3)

Mr. Vishwanath Vaikunth Wagh, First Class Subordinate Judge, Bijapur, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months with effect from the 9th November or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The undermentioned Magistrates of the Second Class in the district of Kaira are invited with jurisdiction to try cases arising under section 62 of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890:—Mr. Balkrishna Pandurang Patil, Mamlatdar of Kapadvanj. Mr. Kashibhai Vastabhai Patel, Mamlatdar of Borsad. Mr. Karsanji Ranchhodji Naik, Mamlatdar of Mehmadabad.

Mr. Govind Raghunath Dabholkar, Resident Magistrate, Borsad, and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Kaira, is invented with power to require security for good behaviour (section 110).

Mr. Vinayak Krishna Sovani, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Panvel, is granted privilege leave on half pay for three months with effect from the 4th January 1909, with permission to prefix the Christmas holidays to it.

Mr Govind Krishna Kale, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Barsi, is granted privilege leave on half pay for two months with effect from the 4th January 1909, with permission to prefix the Christmas holidays to it.

The undermentioned Subordinate Judges, are inverted with the jursidiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500:—Mr. Dattatraya Sadashiv Sapre, First Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Bijapur. Mr. Govind Narayan Kelkar, First Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Karwar.

Vice Mr. Ganesh Sukharam Hinge, retired:—Mr. Bhagavandas Harkisandas Dalal, L.C.E., to be First Grade Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and to continue as seconded while in foreign service.

Mr. Chunilal Gulabchand Dalia, L.C.E., to be First Grade Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Mr. Mehtaram Devmal Jagtiani to be Second Grade Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Mr. Dalpatrai Jathanand Navani to be Third Grade Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Mr. K. Anandrao to be a members of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Kanarese vice Mr. S. A Setlur.

Mr. Balak Ram, I. C. S., is allowed privilege leave for three months in comb

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

A NEW PAGE IN INDIAN HISTORY.

"INDIAN DAILY TELEGRAPH":—It is confidently expected that, before Christmas, Lord Morley will announce the general outlines of the reforms in Indian administration which, originating with the Simla proposals published in August, 1907, have since been under official consideration. There is every reason to anticipate that the steps to be taken to give the people of India a larger share in the control of their own public affairs will bring the Dependency considerably further upon the path of widening the semi-representative character of legislation and authority than was originally suggested. This amplification is based on a general recognition that, in the words of the King-Emperor, "the time has come" for the polite satisfaction of the claim of important classes of the community for "equality of citizenship, and a greater share in legislation and government." But, conjointly with this recognition, every reasonable man has to acknowledge that it is essential to maintain British authority in all vital respects. The measures to be shortly announced will be carefully and anxiously scanned, to see how far they combine the two great principles of a widened popular basis of Government on the one hand, and British control in essentials on the other. The task of such combination is difficult, and it will not be surprising if many high authorities hold that it has not been successfully accomplished. We shall probably be told that this or that concession is mistaken; experts will shake their heads sadly, and say that Lord Morley's doctrinaire Radicalism has carried him too far in the application of his life-long principles to this Dependency. He will be reminded that, on the occasion of his first Budget speech, he said that a false step in regard to India might do incalculable injury and that, therefore, it was necessary, above all things, to hasten slowly. The publication of the outline of reforms must be awaited before we are in a position to judge of the reasonableness of such opinions. In so far as they emanate from experts in Indian administration, they will be open to the argument that the men in possession are prone to think that great changes will work evil. While this argument must not be unduly pressed, it cannot be entirely overlooked. In this connexion, it is interesting to recall how lugubrious were the prophecies in which men in possession indulged half-a-century ago when the transfer to the Crown was, decided on. The Court of Directors had the brilliant pen of John Stuart Mill at command, and it was he who drafted the petition of the Board to Parliament against the change which Lord Palmerston's Government had decided on. An argument employed in this document was that the Company had not abused its great trust. The Directors asserted that the Government in which they had borne a part had been not only one of the purest in intention, but one of the most beneficent in act, ever known among mankind, and that "during the last and present generation, in particular, it has been, in all departments, one of the most rapidly improving Governments in the world." Such a claim, high as it is, could much more confidently and assuredly be put forward in regard to the system of administration which has been in existence for the last half a century. Written while the fires of the Mutiny were still burning in the wilds of Central India, the petition took note of the outcry then current at Home as to the past policy of Government having been "too forbearing and too considerate towards the natives." Needless to say, there is no suggestion of this kind to-day in fact, the contrary fault is alleged by Radical critics of the Indian administration.

Having regard to the prevailing feeling at home, the Directors drew a lugubrious picture of the effect the transfer was likely to have on the minds of the people of India. They would, at first, "feel no certainty that the new Government, or the Government under a new name, will hold itself bound by the pledges of its predecessors. They will be slow to believe that a Government has been destroyed, only to be followed by another which will act on the same principles and adhere to the same measures." The Government would be surrounded by persons vehemently urging radical changes in policy. The people of India would believe that, whatever else might be intended, the Government would no longer be permitted "to observe that strict impartiality between those who profess its own creed and those who hold the creeds of its native subjects, which hitherto characterized it: that their strongest and most deeply rooted feelings will henceforth be treated with much less regard than heretofore; and that a directly aggressive policy towards everything in their habits, or in their usages and customs, which Englishmen deem objectionable, will be no longer confined to individuals and private associations, but will be backed by all the power of Government. The Directors pointed to the absence of popular sympathy and co-operation in the Sepoy revolt as, probably, largely due to the fact that the Government had carefully refrained from associating itself with proselytism. They stated it to be their honest conviction that "any serious apprehension of a change of policy in this respect would be likely to be followed, at no distant period, by a general rising throughout India." We know how groundless were the apprehensions of the Court of Directors as to any departure from the principle of the religious neutrality of the State. But it may well be that the expression of these fears contributed, substantially, the wise decision to include in the Queen's Proclamation a most definite and absolute pledge of the non-proselytising basis of the new Administration. It was declared to be the Royal will and pleasure "that none be in any wise favoured, none molested or disquieted, by reason of their religious faith or observance, but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law." This solemn obligation has been observed with a fidelity that has verged on the meticulous, and has led many officers of Government even to abstain from following the example of the Queen in acknowledging in the Proclamation her own "firm reliance on the truth of Christianity." It may well be that now after the lapse of half a century, careful consideration of anticipations of ill from administrative experts may similarly affect for good the shaping of legislation, or of administrative orders and policies, and thus tend to prevent their own fulfilment. Who shall have the temerity to foretell what the next half-century may bring? We are at the opening of a new chapter in the history of British India, and it becomes each of us, whether British or Indian, to contribute our quota towards making that chapter as peaceful, progressive and satisfactory as the one formally inaugurated with the Proclamation of Queen Victoria and formally closed by the gracious Message of the King-Emperor.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The Anti-British campaign in the Austrian Press continues unabated, Reuter telegraphs, to day (Nov. 30), and Great Britain is accused of fomenting trouble in the Balkans and of inciting the boycott of Austrian manufactures in Turkey. These are by no means novel charges, nor are they the only accusations made again Great Britain, for during the Franco-German negotiations regarding the Casablanca incident the Austrian Press declared that the whole dispute was of Great Britain's making and that France had received assurances of armed support from Great Britain in the event of hostilities. It passes even the power of the Vienna papers to detect anything aggressive in British policy during the crisis, but that does not prevent them from attributing the most sinister designs to Sir Edward Grey. "England means to protect peace" says the "Neue Freie Presse;" "therein lies the danger for peace." Against misinterpretation so determined as this no assurances and explanations are of avail, and it is in vain that Sir Edward Grey explains British policy and that Mr. Asquith declares:—"We shall do what we can, in conjunction with other Powers, to urge on all concerned moderation and restraint and to find some method of conciliating and allaying the strong feelings—here the fear and resentment, there the expectations—which have been inivitably aroused." Although the Austrian Press a few days ago expressed itself not unfavourably on the proposed Confrence, provided that difficulties were previously eliminated by negotiations between the disputants, the determination of Great Britain not to countenance violations of the Berlin Treaty without the consent of all the signatories to that document, has been the main offence of British policy in Austrian eyes. If we turn from the Press to the Government, it is seen that Austrian diplomacy has endeavoured to keep the British Foreign Office in the dark, and by half-confidences to Russia and Italy to reduce the number of Powers in favour of a settlement adjudicated by the signatories to the Berlin Treaty.

The procedure adopted by Baron von Aehrenthal was to convey to Italy and Russia a hint of Austria's intention of annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina, while keeping Great Britain and France in ignorance, in order that the two former Powers might commit themselves. His action was, in fact an attempt to make two of the jury accessories before the fact. In Italy he succeeded; Signor Tittoni made an ill-advised boast that he had been in the secret, and for a moment he enjoyed the sensation of being one of the few diplomatists in Europe to whom Austria's action was no surprise. But public opinion in Italy was not with him; dissatisfaction was expressed in many quarters at his failure to secure any compensation for Italy, and the Government were obliged by popular feeling to express formal disapproval of the breaches of the Treaty of Berlin. Since then, violent anti-Austrian demonstrations have taken place in many parts of Italy. Still, Italy had been committed to some extent by the Foreign Minister. In Russia, however, Austrian diplomacy failed, though the Vienna Press declared for some time that Russia had expressed approval of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. M. Isvolsky lost no time in contradicting this statement and in explaining that his answer had been:—"Such a violation of the Treaty of Berlin can only take place with the consent of the Powers signatory to this Treaty." Baron von Aehrenthal has of course denied that there is any violation of the Treaty. But it has been proved that the much discussed Protocol of the 13th July, 1878, which was signed by the representatives of Austria-Hungary and of Turkey before, and as a condition of, Turkish consent to the Treaty of Berlin, still has validity. The Austrian Press declared that this document, which was never published out of regard for the dignity of Austria, was apocryphal. But Baron von Aehreuthal himself admitted its genuineness, adding, however, that the stipulation that the sovereign rights of the Sultan should not be affected by the occupation of the two Provinces had been superseded by the Convention of April, 1879. Unfortunately for Baron von Aehrenthal, the document which he asserted had nullified the Protocol of 1878 contained the following Clause:—"The fact of the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina does not prejudice the sovereign rights of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan in those Provinces."

It is consciousness that the protests of Great Britain, Russia and France against violations of the Berlin Treaty are legitimate which has aroused illfeeling in Austria, but it has been intensified by two outrageous "canards." One of these was the utterly inaccurate summary of the programme for the Conference which Great Britain, France and Russia were credited with. Issued by the Havas Agency, to which some unknown and malignant authority forwarded it, this unauthentic programme aroused hostility in Austria, while it cooled Turkish enthusiasm for Great Britain for the moment. The second libel was that attributing the Turkish boycott to British intervention. The dissemination of these falsehoods and the continuance of the boycott have made the situation a good deal more serious. If the boycott does not end the day after to-morrow, the Austrian Ambassador states that he will leave Constantinople for an indefinite period, and as Turco-Bulgar negotiations have terminated inconclusively, matters seem to be approaching a deadlock.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

THE "ENGLISHMAN.":—The "Times" of the 12th November, in a leading article on "The Control of Crime in India," contains two or three sentences which give the appearance of having been inspired from the India Office, and it would not be difficult to prove that the inspirations could have come from no other source. 'We fancy,' says the leading journal, 'that the Government of India have never once in the past year or two been refused sanction for any powers which they have sought. They are not likely to be refused now. Any measure which may be deemed imperative for the extirpation of a conspiracy which is known to be very widespread will, we are sure, receive the endorsement of the Government and the public at home." Who but authorities at the India Office could have been in a position to warrant such a statement as that above made? It is a very old device for the India Office to throw the responsibility on the Government of India and for the latter to declare that they could have done anything and everything but for the wicked interference from Whitehall. And as it is known that the majority of the members of the Council of India are non-entities, content to draw their pay as the price of acquiescence, the conclusion is obvious that such inspiration can only have come from the highest authority. Until, then, this statement is contradicted by some evidence to show that the Government of India have applied and have applied in vain for stronger power, it will hold the field. An Act was passed in June to deal with newspapers, called the "Incitement of Offences Act," and at the time it was stated by the Viceroy himself that further Press legislation was imperatively necessary. But there is nothing to show that further legislation regarding the press has been taken in hand, or that it has been proposed and negatived by the Secretary of State. The British public has probably long since forgotten that any such statement was ever made by the Viceroy: should it however be remembered it would only go to sharpen the point of the remarks above quoted, that initiative lies with the Government of India, and that it is for them to suggest what powers they want. It may well be imagined that, India being in such a state as it is, Lord Morley may properly be sensitive to the imputation that his administration has been misdirected in concentrating all authority in himself and leaving none to the Government of India. It is clearly the duty of the latter to rise to the occasion and to propose adequate measures for dealing with the present condition of Bengal and Calcutta. We say "adequate," because we have no idea of the nature of the new measures on the legislative anvil. Regrets are proverbially vain, but it is unfortunate that there is no member of the supreme Government who has any first hand knowledge of the Province or the Capital, while his best friends could hardly credit the Home Secretary, Sir Herbert Risley, with any special experience of Magisterial or Police work. It is unfortunate also that the Chairman of the Corporation who must, by virtue of his office, be well acquainted with Calcutta in some of its official aspects, has been so long divorced from all connection with its magisterial and police work. But after all there are officials who know and can suggest what is required, and it is certainly, incumbent on the Government of India that they should not remain open to the charge of having failed to propose adequate measures for the sanction of the Secretary of State for India.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay season reports for the week ending 1st December, give the following details:—

KARACHI.

Harvesting of rice generaliy in progress. Estimated outturn of rice poor and of dry crops fair. Rabi operations in progress. Germination satisfactory. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition except in Tatta, Sujavai, Mirpur Sakro and Ghorabari talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate.

SUKKUR.

Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Sowing of wheat in progress. Standing rabi crops flourishing. Estimated outturn of rice good in Shikarpur, Naushahro, Pano, Ghotki and Sukkur talukas and normal in Mirpur, Rohri and Ubauro talukas, and of jowari fair throughout the district. Fodder and drinking water-supply adequate.

AHMEDABAD.

No rain during week. Rainfall for season general and sufficent, but one more fall needed. Cotton in Dhandhuka taluka, cotton and castor oil-seeds in Daskroi taluka and wheat and late sown cotton in Viramgam taluka in good condition. Rice, wheat, barley and sugarcane crops being irrigated from tanks and wells in Dholka taluka and wheat, barley and maize in Modasa petha. Harvesting of jowari and rice in progress in Viramgam taluka and of rice in Dholka and Parantij talukas. Sowing of wheat and barley in progress in Dholka taluka, of wheat and rabi, jowari in Viramgam taluka, of wheat and gram in Parantij taluka and of wheat, gram and barley in Daskroi taluka. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair and of rabi crops good. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Supply of water in irrigation wells and tanks sufficient. Prices of cereals and cotton stationary.

PANCH MAHALS.

No rain during week. Rainfall for season sufficient throught the district. Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed. Rabi sowing in progress. Growth of early sown rabi crops rather stunted. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good in Godhra and Kalol talukas and Halol Mahal and fair to poor in Dohad taluka and Jhalod mahal. Estimated outturn of rabi crops good in Kalol taluka, fair in Godhra taluka and Halol and Jhalod mahals and fair to poor in Dohad taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water for irrigation adequate.

KAIRA.

No rain during week. Threshing kharif crops continues. Irrigation continues. Estimated outturn of bajri, sesamum and other crops fair, of cotton and pulse good, of tobacco fair and of rabi crops good. Wheat crop in good condition and cotton in fair condition in Cambay State. Fodder-supply generally sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Irrigation tanks generally filled.

BROACH.

No rain during week. Rainfall for season sufficient. Standing crops of cotton, jowari and pulses in good condition. Cotton in flower. Area under different crops normal. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good in Broach and Anklesvar talukas, fair to good in Vagra and Jambusar talukas, fair in Aansot petha and fair to poor in Amod taluka. Estimated outturn of cotton fair to good. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Prices high.

SURAT.

No rain during week; rainfall generally sufficient, but late rain insufficient in parts of Pardi, Bardoli and Mandvi talukas and Valod petha. Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of rice continues in Olpad taluka. Cutting of grass in progress in Bulsar and Pardi talukas. Sowing of rabi crops continues in Mandvi taluka. Pressing of sugarcane in progress in Bulsar, Pardi, Chikhli and Jalalpur talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good and of rabi crops fair to good. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water and water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

THANA.

No rian during week, Havesting of late rice in progress in Wada taluka and Jawhar State, Threshing in progress. Sowing of rabi crops almost completed in Bassein taulka and in progress in Kalyan taluka and Umbargaon petha. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Fodder-supply adequate. Drinking water-supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle healthy.

KOLABA.

No rain during week; for the month of November in the district maxium 61 cents at Mahad, minimum 30 cents at Mangaon. Harvesting of late crops completed. Threshing commenced all over the district. Sowing of rabi crops in progress. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Wages normal.

RATNAGIRI.

Rabi sowing in progress. Prospects good. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good and of rabi crops fair. Supply of fodder plentiful. Drinking water-supply plentiful. Agricultural stock adequate.

KANARA.

No rain during week. Rice crop damaged by wild elephants in some villages of Siddapur taluka. Garden and sugarcane crops in fair condition. Harvesting of cardamoms and betel-nuts continues. Harvesting of karif crops completed in Karwar, Kumta and Haliyal talukas and Bhatkal petha and continues elsewhere. Threshing continues in below-Ghat and Haliyal talukas and Mundgod petha. Rabi sowing commenced in Ankola taluka. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to good. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock generally sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate.

EAST KHANDESH.

No rain during week; for the month of November 23 cents at Parola, none elsewhere. Rainfall for season sufficient, but more needed for rabi cultivation. Kharif crops in good condition. Harvesting of jowari in progress. Threshing of bajri commenced in Pachora and Chopda talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good, of rabi crops fair in dry land and good in irrigated land, and of cotton fair to good. Picking of cotton in progress. Rabi sowing completed. Germinated rabi crops in good condition. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of drinking water and water for irrigation sufficient.

WEST KHANDESH.

No rain during week. Harvesting of rice continues in Navapur petha and of jowari almost completed except in Taloda and Nandurbar talukas. Threshing of kharif crops in progress in Sakri and Sindkheda talukas. Jowari crop damaged by insects in Sindkheda taluka and gram in parts of Nandurbar taluka. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Dhulia, Taloda, Nandurbar, Sindkheda, Shirpur, Sakri and Shahada talukas. Rabi sowing almost completed in Sakri Taluka. Rabi crops in irrigated lands in good condition, but not promising in Sindkheda taluka. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair everywhere except in Sindkheda, Sakri, Nandurbar and Shahada talukas, where it is poor; that of rabi crops poor everywhere except in Taloda taluka, where it is fair. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Sindkheda and Sakri talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply for drinking purposes sufficient. Water for irrigation adequate, except in Sakri taluka where it is diminishing. Prices of food grains stationary.

NASIK.

No rain during week. More rain needed for rabi sowing everywhere, except in Igatpuri taluka. Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed, except in Igatpuri and Pient talukas where it is in progress. Threshing of kharif crops in progress in Yeola and Malegaon talukas. Bajri crop failed in eastern part of Dindori taluka. Rabi sowing completed in Nasik and Nandgaon talukas. Rabi crops withering in Sinnar and Malegaon talukas and in good condition elsewhere. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good and of rabi crops fair to poor. Grass-hoppers appeared in 3 villages of Nasik taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Sinnar taluka. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water-supply and water for irrigation sufficient except in Malegaon taluka, where it is deficient for irrigation purposes. Water in wells in Sinnar taluka decreasing. Stock of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains sationary.

AHMEDNAGAR.

No rain during week. Rain needed for rabi crops. Kharif harvesting in progress. Standing crops damaged by grass-hoppers in parts of Kopargaon, Rahuri and Sangamner talukas. Jowari crop in light soils withering for want of moisture. Green grass available. Supply of water sufficient. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

POONA.

Rain still needed in parts of the eastern half of the district and in pasts of Junnar taluka and Ambegaon petha for rabi crops. Standing rabi crops in good condition. Harvesting of late sown rice crop in Maval tract and of bajri nearly completed. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good and of rabi crops fair. Sowing of rabi crops nearly completed in Maval tract. Area under rabi crops 28 and 5 per cent. more than normal in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas respectively. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition, but insufficient in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water-supply in irrigation wells and channels sufficient. Prices of food-grains sationary.

SHOLAPUR.

No rain during week; for the month of November 4 cents at Sangola, none elsewhere; one more shower urgently needed to improve standing rabi crops. Standing crops in garden and irrigated lands in good condition. Rabi crops in good condition except in parts of Sangola taluka, where they are withering for want of moisture, Area sown under rabi crops in excess of normal. Estimated outturn of kharif crops poor and of rabi crops fair to good. Fodder adequate. Green grass available every where. Agricultural stock in fair condition but generally insufficient. Supply of water for drinking has improved generally. Water for irrigation adequate. Stocks of food-grains sufficient.

SATARA.

Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed. Standing rabi crops in fair condition, but need rain, especially in eastern talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good in western talukas and fair in eastern and central talukas. Estimated outturn of rabi crops fair. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock insufficient in Valva, Khanapur and Khatav talukas.

BIJAPUR.

No rain during week. Harvesting of kharif crops in progress. Standing rabi crops withering for want of rain, except in low lands and soft soil. Estimated of kharif crops poor and of race fair to poor, except in Mudebihal taluka where the estimate of kharif and rabi crops is good. Fodder-supply insufficient, except in parts of Bagalkot, Badami, Mudebihal and Indi talukes and Bilgi patha, but is being supplemented by green grass now available in small quantity. Kadbi very dear. Agricultural stock sufficient except in Indi and Bijapur talukas. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water insufficient in Badami taluka. Water-supply sufficient in irrigation tanks in Bijapur taluka.

BELGAUM.

No rain generally needed for rabi crops. Standing crops withering in parts of Gokak and Parasgad talukas and in fair condition elsewhere. Crops damaged by grass-hoppers in parts of Parasgad taluka. Area sown with kharif crops below normal. Estimated outturn of rice good, and of millet fair in the western portion of the district and fair to poor in the eastern portion, cotton promises fairly well. Fodder-Supply sufficient. Drinking water adequate. Water for irrigation adequate. Cattle in good condition.

DHARWAR.

No rain during week; more rain needed in two talukas. Standing crops withering for want of sufficient moisture in two talukas. Harvesting of rice continues in six talukas and of early jowari in ten talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to poor and of rabi crops fair to good. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and generally in good condition.

KATHIAWAR.

No rain during week. Bajri and jowari harvesting completed in Halar Prant and in progress elsewhere. Wheat being irrigated. Wheat, gram and cotton flourishing. Estimated outturn of bajri and jowari good. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

BARODA.

Rabi crops in good condition in parts of Baroda, Navsari, Amreli and Kadi divisions. Lands being prepared for sowing wheat and gram in Savli mahal. Sowing of wheat continues in Velacha mahal, of wheat and barley in Kadi, Kalol, Dehgam and Patan mahals. Wheat and sugarcane crop being irrigated in Kodinar mahal. Picking of cotton continues in Shianagar, Dhari and Khambha mahals. Sugarcane crop in good condition in Vyara mahal. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Gandevi mahal. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient.

PALANPUR.

No rain during week. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to poor in Palanpur State. Sowing of gram in progress in Radhanpur and Palanpur States. Germination of crops satisfactory. Area sown normal. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Green grass available. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary and above normal.

CUTCH.

No rain during week. Cotton in pods in Bhuj Bhachau and Mundra talukas. Cotton and jowari crops in fair condition except in parts of Mandvi taluka and jowari crop in fair condition except in parts of Abdasa and Mundra talukas; other crops in fair condition. Sowing of wheat, barley and rapeseed completed. Harvesting of sesamum in progress in Jakhau, Mandvi and Mundra talukas and of pluse completed in Rapar, Anjar, Bhachau and Bhuj talukas and in progress in other talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good in Lakhpat taluka and fair in Khavda and Nakhtrana talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient, Agricultural stock inadequate but in good condition. Supply of drinking water and water in irrigation wells sufficient.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 3.

The depression from Persia is now in Baluchistan and has commenced to affect the weather in Kashmir, where skies are clouded over. The amount of cloud has also increased in North-West India.

Pamban is the only station in India that reports rain.

Skies are lightly overcast in South India; humidity is in excess in the Indus Valley, but generally in defect elsewhere; temperature has risen rapidly in Baluchistan, in moderate excess, while in the rest of the country it is normal or in defect, the greatest deficiency occurring in the Deccan.

Forecast.—Light precipitation is probable in Kashmir.

The following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Port Officer, Cochin, dated 3rd instant:—

"Oil Company's Steam launch sank in Roads, bearings lighthouse S 87 E Narakal obelisk N 11 E magnetic 2 feet wreck. Buoy placed in position.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 3RD DECEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton pickings going on. Rabi crop prospects generally good so far but rain is required.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rapeseed doing well. Rabi sowings progressing favourably. Rain much needed generally for crops.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop accounts unfavourable. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Delhi.—Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Wheat being sown.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton picking general.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi and other crop prospects generally good.

Jalgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Dewfall insufficient. Crop accounts less favourable.

Broach.—Cotton plants in flower, in general and showing bolls in some places.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton larger area sown this year and crop accounts satisfactory. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and picking general.

Barsi.—Cotton picking partially begun.

Hubli—Cotton plants want more rain. All crops suffering from too little rain.

Bellary.—No further rain expected. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 3RD DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 3rd December, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the north and the north-east Punjab but are clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Multan and Lahore but contains the usual amount of moisture at the other stations. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect and temperature generally equal to the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in Upper Sind and lightly so elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess in Sind and equal to the average in Rajputana. Temperature is normal except for a defect at a few stations during the day.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in Cutch, but in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is normal, but the minimum is lower than usual over the whole division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal or in slight defect but night temperature is low.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in moderate to large defect. Temperature is generally normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now generally in considerable defect. Day temperature is normal or in slight defect but night temperature has fallen and is low over the whole division.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the spreading of light to moderate cloud over nearly the whole of north-west India. A cold weather depression from Persia seems to be approaching India. Weather has, however, been fine and is likely to continue so.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 3rd December was 30·030 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 14 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder wae 9 feet at 8 a. m, (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given tabove are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

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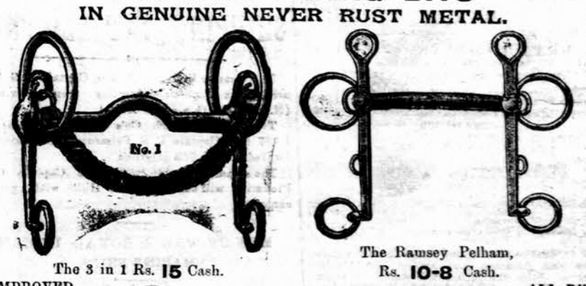

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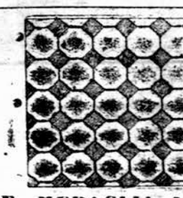

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Are We Becoming Bald-Headed?

Baldness More Prevalent Abroad than in England.

Are we becoming a bald-headed race?

That is the question which thrusts itself into the mind of the inquiring observer after an evening at any place of amusement or public assembly. Baldness is undoubtedly largely on the increase, and the number of bald heads to be seen is quite alarming.

Somewhere in the Western interior of Australia, the Scottish explorer McKay says that there exists such a race of people. They are not only devoid of hair upon their heads and faces, but there is absolutely no trace of hirsutic growth upon their bodies. They are, in consequence, a feeble people stunted in stature, and particularly liable to bronchial and chest diseases.

The fact of the matter is, that when abroad we do not, as a rule, devote the same care and attention to the cultivation of a good head of hair as the average foreigner, and we think that if we dash cold or hot water over it regularly, we are doing everything that we can do to preserve it. But this is wrong. Except in a few cases, where there is a naturally vigorous growth, the hair requires quite a different style of treatment. There is no doubt that the lime in ordinary hard water is a depilatory, whereas what the hair requires to keep it healthy is a non-harsh preparation (like "Harlene") that will prevent the scalp from becoming heated and dry, and also prevent the hair falling out. There is no better preparation of this kind on the market than the many-years-old, tried-and-true favourite of Royalty, namely, "Harlene," which is very similar in quality and character to the natural oil of the hair, and the absence or poverty of which is the direct cause of nearly all baldness.

"Harlene" is both cleansing, tonic, and preservative, and may be used safely by people of all ages. It may be obtained direct from the manufacturers, Messrs. Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C., and from any chemist or stores in the Colonies. Furthermore, in order that "Harlene's" merits may be tested before adoption the proprietors will forward a free sample supply to all who fill in the form below and forward same to them.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To TEST DEPT., EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO.,
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer above, the special free bottle of "HARLENE" necessary for a practical trial of this application. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage.

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Address _____

_____

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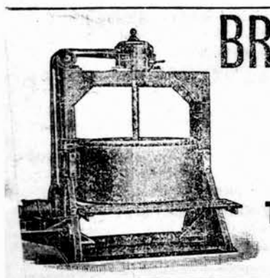

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Very palatable.

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Each bottle's genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRA STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL Sadvertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co Sole Agents for *Madras*. – PELLING & Co. Agents in *Bombay*.
DUMOULIN & Co. Agents in *Pondicherry*.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST THE CORPORATION FOR DAMAGES.

Alleged Wrongful Dismissal.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman resumed hearing of the suit brought by Feroze Jamshedji Mulla Pheroze against the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, in which the plaintiff's claim was that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 3,360 being twelve months' salary at the rate of Rs. 280 per mensem, and such sum as may be found due on taking accounts for loss of interest in the Municipal Pension Fund, and Rs. 10,000 for damages for wrongful dismissal from service and loss of reputation on account of the wrongful acts of the defendants, etc. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Romer, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Lowndes continued the examination of Mr. Telang. Witness said that he had trouble about water connections of his new chawl at Mazagon, and his Mehta saw Mr. Mulla Pheroz and an interview was arranged at his chawl. His Mehta came and told him that Mulla Pheroz had come and he wanted Rs. 300 for the water connections. Witness told his Mehta that he was a trustee and he could not give Mulla Pheroz anything, as he had to account for all sums spent by him as a trustee. Mulla Pheroz left and nothing was done. Subsequent to that, the amount was however reduced through Mr. Chandabhoy, his architect, and a sum of Rs.200 was paid and was entered in the plumber's bill. It was Pallonji who attended to the water works of which he so often complained to the Municipality.

Cross examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said that he had suffered from loss of memory. Before the chawl was completed, water communication was got ready by other plumbers. He was not prepared to say that water connections had cost nearly Rs. 5,000.

Had you at any time made a complaint against Mulla Pheroz asking you for a bribe?—No.

Continuing, witness said that he had made a complaint regarding the defective supply of water to the chawls. He said he was prepared to swear that his Mehta came and informed him that one Mulla Pheroz demanded a bribe of Rs. 300. When he was discussing the matter of water supply with his architect, this name was mentioned. He knew a man called Laxman Pai who came to the witness in connection with this case. He knew also a Municipal clerk by name Vagh. He did not know if Vagh was on the worst of terms with the plaintiff. Vagh did not speak to him about this case. His nephew did not go to the Municipal Commissioner with him. His Mehta came to him in March, 1904 or 1905, saying that Mulla Pheroz wanted money. He remembered the month because it was at that time that correspondence about the deficient water supply was going on. He did not write any letters after he handed over the administration of the estates to his nephew.

After you gave charge to the nephew, you had nothing whatever to do with the chawl?—Yes.

Then how do you say that Mulla Pheroz came to you after this?—I do not remember the date now.

Had you any conversation with your Mehta about this case?—Yes, after he had given his evidence in this case.

Continuing, witness said that his Mehta gave him a short account of his evidence. Witness said that he gave a statement of his evidence to the solicitors. Since 1903 he had no business dealings with the Mehta, but he used to come and see him. Witness said that he had sent word to Mulla Pheroz that he would not go to his offite but that, if he wanted, Mulla Pheroz could see him at his office. He did not know that Vagh's son was employed as a clerk in the Municipal Office. He did not tell any one that an amount of Rs. 200 was paid by Pallonji as a bribe to Mulla Pheroz.

What was the exact thing you wanted from Mulla Pheroz?—I wanted him to put the water-supply in order.

That was the work of your plumber?—Yes, but it was a well-known fact that without the assistance (interference) of Mulla Pheroz, the water-supply would not be in order. (Laughter).

Continuing, witness said that in January 1905, Mr. Harvey, the then Municipal Commissioner, had given orders to give all facilities to the witness in the matter of water connections. At about this time he lived in Matunga.

Re-examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said that on the 8th December, 1904, he wrote a long letter to the Commissioner complaining of defective water-supply. Shortly after this, Mr. Mulla Pheroz was brought to him.

Here there was some discussion as to the validity of admitting a statement which he made to Mr. Edwardes.

Mr. Wadia said that it was not to be admitted.

Mr. Lowndes submitted that Mr. Wadia suggested that witness had a weak memory and that he was tutored by some one to give evidence against Mulla Pheroz. From this statement counsel contended it would be seen that the witness has not perjured himself and that nobody had tutored him.

The Judge said that the statement might be admitted in evidence.

Mr. Wadia: How did you make this statement? Witness: The Municipal Commissioner asked me to give the statement of facts, which I gave.

The next witness examined was Parsuram Balakrishna, a clerk in the Municipal Office. Examined by Mr. Lowndes, he said that under instructions from Mulla Pheroz he changed the entries in the Inward Register Book. It was no part of his duties to make such entries. It was late in the evening and there were no other clerks and so he made the entry. Mulla Pheroz dictated to him what to write. It was in connection with the receipt of Rs. 200.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said that he had about eight or nine years service in the Municipality. The entry was made on the 21st of December. He thought it was something strange, but Mulla Pheroz told him to write the entry. Asked as to whether he had seen exhibit No. 9, witness said he must have seen it in the ordinary course of business. He did not report the strangeness of that entry to any one. The room where he sits was different from that of Mulla Pheroz.

Re-examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said that he had no independent recollection of having seen the endorsement of Mulla Pheroz.

ASPECT OF THE CASE.

After this, discussion took place in Court regarding the aspect of the case. The learned Judge said that he did not come across a single case of this sort brought against a Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Lowndes submitted that he had already offered a month's salary to the plaintiff in lieu of notice.

Mr. Wadia—We want one year's wages and not a month's salary.

The Judge: Why do you say in reference to the charges of bribery?

His Lordship asked Mr. Lowndes whether he was going to proceed with these charges, or drop them and lead the case of dismissal on the footing of the order.

The Judge: Why not accept dismissal on the footing of the order.

Mr. Lowndes submitted that he had already submitted what he had to say in the matter. He offered the plaintiff salary for one month. He would even go a step further, and that was, if they would accept dismissal on the footing of the order, he would not press other charges brought against the plaintiff

The Judge: What are the exact words of the order of dismissal?

Mr. Lowndes read here the report of Mr. Edwardes showing the gross neglect of duty on the part of the plaintiff.

The Judge: Is not the Commissioner empowered under section 83 to dismiss his servants?

Mr. Wadia submitted that the neglect referred to in such cases should be "habitual," coupled, of course, with grave "misconduct." He submitted that the Commissioner was misled by men like Pisi and others.

Mr. Lowndes protested against this remark and submitted that there was not the least evidence to show that the Commissioner was misled, but on the other hand there is good evidence to show that he acted independently and exercised the best of judgment in dismissing a servant who failed to do his duty at the time of the Sitaram building fire.

Mr. Wadia: Why not withdraw these charges against my client.

The Judge: I have no power to ask them to do so.

Mr. Lowndes: I have already submitted what I have to do in the matter.

Mr. Wadia: These charges of bribery have been formulated after the dismissal of my client.

Mr. Lowndes said that for neglect of duty the plaintiff was dismissed and these charges of bribery, for which sufficient evidence has so far been led, were brought forward after the matter was known to the parties.

After this discussion, the parties not coming to any terms, the hearing was proceeded with.

Statements made by persons before Mr. Edwardes were then put in, to which Mr. Wadia objected.

Mr. Lowndes submitted that the question was whether Mr. Edwardes had conducted a full and regular enquiry and whether he had exercised his discretion in the matter and whether his judgment was right or wrong and counsel contended there was sufficient evidence to show that his judgment was right. These statements also would show that.

Mr. Wadia said that he would admit that Mr. Edwardes made all these enquiries, and accordin to his statement had made a departmental enquiry, but we cannot admit that he had made all the enquiries in this matter, especially when the enquiry was made not in the presence of his client.

The Judge: The Court has only to see whether the conclusion is right.

(His Lordship then admitted the statements in evidence.)

The statements of Krishna Daji, J. A. Madon, Dina Yesu, Appa Dawlat, Pinto, and others were then read.

After this, the proceedings of the minutes of the Municipal meeting held in connection with this enquiry was put in.

Mr. Wadia objected to this and submitted that these proceedings formed no part of evidence.

The Judge: What do you say, Mr. Lowndes?

Mr. Lowndes submitted that they formed part of the agenda of enquiry. The proceedings were signed by Sir Pherozshah Mehta. His learned friend could call him as a witness to prove the report, if he so desires.

Mr. Wadia: The Secretary must be called.

Mr. Lowndes: I propose to call the President, Sir Pherozshah Mehta, then.

Mr. Wadia: I am not in the least anxious to see Sir Pherozshah Mehta or anybody.

The Judge: I think it might go. They are the proceedings of a public body.

The proceedings of the meeting were then read together with other papers.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

UNAUTHORISED MANAGEMENT OF TRUST PROPERTY.

In the Bombay High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar heard the suit brought by the Advocate General at the instance of Hormusji Muncherji Cama, Dr. Cursetji Nowroji Sahiar, and Sohrabji Cursetji Dadysett, against Hirji Ardasir Dadysett, K. R. Cama. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. V. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Padshah, and Mr. Kovaji, instructed by Messrs. Ardaser Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the first defendant; and Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Taraporevala, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., appeared for the second defendant.

The plaintiff said that about the 12th March, 1874, one Ardasir Cursetji Dady was in possession of four properties, as manager and trustee thereof, for certain religious and charitable purposes. By an indenture of 1874, Ardasir proposed to give exclusive power of managing the trust properties to himself, and in succession to the eldest male lineal descendant of Dady Nusserwanji, which he had no power to do. Ardasir died in the same year, 1874, since which time the first defendant had insisted on having sole and exclusive management of the trust properties, and had rendered no account of his management to any one. The defendants were trustees, but the second defendant had not been allowed to take any part in the management. There was grave reason to suppose that the first defendant appropriated to his own use the income of the trust property. Plaintiff asked for a scheme to be framed for a proper administration of the estate.

The first defendant said that Ardasir Cursetji had power to amalgamate the trusts and make one settlement to all the trust properties, and had authority to determine who should enjoy the trust property. After 32 years, the plaintiff could not question this authority. Under the indenture he was not bound to render an account to any one, and denied appropriation to himself of any kind whatever.

The hearing was proceeded with.

DEALINGS IN PIECE-GOODS.

YESTERDAY in the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell heard the suit brought by the firm of Lalbhai Chunilal against the firm of Kapadia Brothers, in which the plaintiffs asked that the defendants may be decreed to pay to them the amount of profit on the pieces of goods contained in 50 cases resold by the defendants to Bomonji Framji; that it may be declared that the 100 cases, indented for on the 6th August 1907, were cancelled by mutual consent on the 12th November 1907; that it may be declared that the plaintiffs were justified in not taking delivery of 35 cases on account of late shipments; that the defendants may be restrained from selling, on account of and at risk of the plaintiffs, 50 cases, forming part of the indents mentioned in the plaint, etc. Mr. Weldon, Mr. Jafferbhoy and Mr. Balubhoy Desai, instructed by Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Strangman, Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs are dealers in piece-goods which they order out for England by indents sent through commission agents. The defendants carry on the business of commission agents in Bombay. On April to December 19[illegible] the defendants ordered through Nainsookh to arrive [illegible] shipments and to be of [illegible] qualities according to samples. Of the 320 cases, 100 cases were cancelled by mutual consent. As regarded 50 cases, it was agreed that defendants should resell them to one Bomonji Framji, and pay the plaintiffs a profit of one pie per piece but they had not paid to the plaintiffs the amount of such profit. Out of the 320 cases, 35 cases were cancelled by the plaintiffs owing to late arrival. Disputes had arisen between the parties as regarded the quality of 100 cases. In February 1907, the disputes were referred to the sole arbitration of one Utamchand Malapshand, who was afterwards discovered to be a partner in the firm of guarantee-brokers to the defendants' firm. The plaintiffs contended that the award made by Utamchand was illegal and not binding on them. Defendants had failed to allow the plaintiffs to take delivery of certain cases in convenient lots according to the custom of the market or to get a proper survey made of the 109 cases though repeatedly requested by the plaintiffs. Defendants had caused 50 cases to be advertised for sale by public auction, which they were not justified in doing, etc.

The defendants denied that they are commission agents; they do business as merchants in Bombay. They denied the correctness of material allegations of the plaint, and put the plaintiffs to a strict proof of their statements. They submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing was proceeded with.

ALLEGED FRAUD AGAINST PARTNERS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Davar delivered judgment in the High Court yesterday, in the suit brought by Keshavji Devkaran against Velji Moorji and others, in which the plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 3,574-4-0 with interest and costs. Mr. Raikes and Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Padshah and Mr. B. J. Wadia, instructed by Mr. C. P. D'Cunha, appeared for the first two defendants. The facts of the case have already been reported.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said it appeared to him to be quite clear that the plaintiff was entitled to a decree in this suit. He appeared to his Lordship to be a man with very little intelligence though he might be a man with money. That he was not very intelligent appeared from the fact that he could not write much. The defendants as soon as they found a partner with capital and good credit started in what appeared to his Lordship to be a very reckless business, and landed the partnership in very certain losses. His Lordship entirely accepted the story the plaintiff had told in the witness-box, which carried conviction to his mind. It was more probable than the story told by the defendants, who were in impecunious circumstances. Finding that he was landed in heavy losses and that the defendants could not pay the monies due by them, the plaintiff stopped his business after roughly estimating his loss His Lordship accepted the plaintiff's statement that he made many concessions and fixed Rs. 4,450 as the share of the loss of the three defendants. After making certain deductions, the Court gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 3,061-3-2 with interest and costs.

His Lordship remarked that if the defendants had honestly admitted the amount and asked the Court to make it payable by instalments, he should have done it with great alacrity. There were circumstances in the case under which he should have given them this indulgence.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector O'Brien charged one Narsi Dharamsi with causing grievous hurt to his wife, Amber, by cutting off her nose and upper lip. The charge against the accused was that about a month ago he and Amber, who resided in 4th Kumbharwada Lane, had a quarrel, and the accused asked his wife to leave his house. The woman went to her brother's house and stayed there. On the 7th November the accused went to her and asked her to return with him. She refused to go with him, but went over on the following day, and he got annoyed at the slight she had given him by not coming when called the day before. He apparently said nothing at the time, but about midnight he tied her hands and legs to the cot, gagged her mouth and cut off her nose and upper lip. He then left the house, but was met and arrested by a policeman who was going to the place on hearing an alarm. After recording evidence, the Magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

AN ABSCONDING OFFENDER.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan appeared and stated that the warrant issued against Herbert Martin Burke on the charge of cheating Mr. Jijibhoy Nowroji in respect of Rs. 2,778 could not be executed. He applied that the Court might make an order under Section 87 of the Criminal Procedure Code to proclaim Burke an absconding offender. The application was granted.

MR. T. RYAN, Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, officiates as Assistant Accountant-General, Public Works Department, vice Courtenay.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THE opning meet of the Bombay Foxhounds was held at the Kennels at Santa Cruz yesterday morning. The attendance mustered some fifty strong, inluded in which were the following six ladies Mr Beatty, Mrs. Kirby, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Rumboll, Mrs. Priestley, and Mrs. Turner Green. A really old wind was blowing across the flats, and the temperature consequently resembled what is usually experienced in February rather than the beginning of December. The elements were therefore all in favour of a first class morning's sport, but the unexpected does at times occur, especially in connection with fox-hunting and although the two runs were very pleasant, they were not so fast as would reason to hope, for as soon as the light was [illegible] enough a move was made for the cover which is situated close to the brickfields in the direction of the White House, and hounds were soon speaking to the scent of a jackal. They got away as if going to Sahar Hill, but before they had proceeded very far they were at fault, due probably to the jackal having dodged back in a quarry near by. After a momentary delay however one hound picked up the scent, and with the rest of the pack joining him, we followed them as best we could straight across the far famed melon ground, the deep and blind holes of which dangerous tract of land caused more than one empty saddle. A certain well known member of the Light Horse exhibited an excellent example of his cavalry training by successfully catching one of the loose steeds. On reaching Caleena Tank, which is now full of water, hounds ran to the right along the edge of the tank, and some of the deep water courses caused a certain amount of excitement to more than one horse and rider. Hounds then led us across a somewhat unusual line of country on the Santa Cruz station side of the Barracks, and when we had once got clear of the houses, we enjoyed a delightful gallop over a long line of paddy fields, adjoining the rifle butts, as far as the Bandra creek. It appeared probable that the jackal would cross the stream, but just before reaching the water the hounds with great dash killed him. The Master presented the brush to Mrs Meyer. Time being still in hand we hacked along the side of the pipe to Sahar village, the famous woods in this vicinity being generally so well stocked with jackals. Yesterday was no exception to the rule, and hounds after very little delay told us in no uncertain manner that a jackal had been prowling about the neighbourhood. Leaving the covert they tore away with a chorus of music over a nice stretch of rice fields to big stoney nullah, called by the natives Bapnala. Crossing this ravine in a particularly sharp stoned place we continued at good speed along some lovely grass lands and once again had to dip down and up this winding nullah. Circumstances seamed to point to the jackal crossing the Backwater ahead of us, but it was at a most unpleasantly wide and deep part of the stream, and probably he did not care to face it. He accordingly turned sharp to the right and running for a short distance along the edge of the water endeavoured to hide himself in some market gardens. The presence of another member of his species in these gardens caused the pack certain amount of trouble and some little time consequently elapsed before the hands were able to drive him out into the open once more. Having eventually done so we had to follow them over another particularly rough tract of melon grouned in the direction of the Barracks, but before reaching the houses he was probably headed by some native cultivators and turned round towards Sahar. The scent was however very catchy and the hunting became slow a long and rather desultory chase was continued, but at no time did the hounds hold to the scent for any length of time. Eventually the hunt had to be abandoned as with the sun drying up anything that was left of the early morning dew, the chance of again properly regaining the line of our quarry was remote. Yesterday cannot be described as a good scenting morning, and the melon grounds which we had from time to time to ride over were not perhaps what one would choose, but in fox-hunting the rough has to be taken with the smooth, as there is nothing more uncertain than the line a jackal may take or how strong the scent may lie.

Hounds next meet on the 6th inst. at Santa Cruz.

JACKAL.

CRICKET.

Harris Challenge Shield.

The final match in connection with the "Harris Challenge Shield" will be played to-day and to-morrow, on the Elphinstone College Gymkhana Ground, between the Fort and Proprietary and the New High Schools, when the following will represent the Fort and Proprietary High Schools. Play to commence at 11 o'clock:—

D. Driver (captain), R. Parakh, D. Write, S. Panthaky, H. Contractor, S. Daruvalla, P. Shroff, J. Khan, T. Raja, P. Patel, and J. Parbhoo, Mr. J. A. Master (Umpire).

HOCKEY.

Divisional Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 3.

Two splendidly contested games were simultaneously played on the Gymkhana ground this evening. The 103rd Mahrattas, who won the Cup last year, beat the 107th Pioneers by 5 goals to 2, and the 64th Pioneers from Belgaum defeated the 116th Maharattas by 4 goals to love.

GOLF IN CALCUTTA.

Bombay Silver Medal.

The competition for the Bombay Silver Medal was played on Friday and Saturday, and ended in a win for Mr. K. C. Ferguson, with a score of 79. The full scores were:—

	Gross.	H'cap.	Nett.
K C Ferguson	79	scr.	79
R Baker	89 —	9	80
B Sinclair	83	scr.	83
T F Connew	93 —	10	83
K B Dunlop	84	scr.	84
P Carne	93 —	9	84
H B Furle	95 —	10	85
T E Dent	96 —	11	85
Alex Mann	84 +	2	86
Capt D McKay	91 —	5	86
Col F J Drury	91 —	5	86
H Pedler	100 —	14	86
T Drimmie	87	scr.	87
S J A Dykes	101 —	14	87
W S Wallis	102 —	14	88
Dr W Forsyth	91 +	2	89
M P Baird	102 —	12	90
A Lawson	91	scr.	91
Capt S Lethbridge	91	scr.	91
Rev Mr D H Gillan	93 —	2	91
J Reid Kay	92	scr.	92
E A Lyon	96 —	4	92

HIGH COURT.—DEC. 4.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Chamber Matters for Disposal.

601-08 Shamrao M and H Sheralls Peerbhoy vs L N Banaji and others Matubhai J and M
783-08 Matubhai J M Premcorebai widow vs Girdhardas Jethabhai and others Craigie L and Co.
219-08 Jehangir J and B Valibai vs Kuber Juggiwan Ramji.
709-08 Mirza M and N The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mahomedally Toongeey Karars Ardeshir H D and Co.
214-08 Jamsetji R and D Vira Prema and Co vs Mahomedbhai Essoofbhai Edgelow G W and Co.
322-08 Mulla and Mulla M Kapadia Bros and anothers vs Lalbhai Mohunlal and M Edgelow G W and Co.
889-07 Dikshit D and S Jagannathdas Deviprasad vs Tilakchand Kesorilal and others Jamsetji R and D.
691-08 Mirza M and M Mahadeo Narayen vs Manaji Kooverji Raji Sirke and others.
607-08 Tyabji D and Co Sheralli Peerbhai vs L N Banaji and others Shamrao M and H M J and M.

After the Contested Chamber Matters.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

192-08 Tyabji D and Co Lalbhai Chunilal the firm vs Kapadia Bros the firm Mulla and [illegible].
106-08 Little and Co A Readymoney and Co the firm vs Moosabhai Hassambhai Vishram Kanga and P.
714-06 Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomonji vs Chabildas Laloobhoy Wadia G and Co part heard.
622-06 Payne and Co The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khaira Thakurdas and Co.
298-07 Madhavji K and C Vallubhram Hemchand vs Chamsey Parbat Captain and V.
422-07 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.
340-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgomri vs Vrazlal Govindji Matubhoy J and M.
477-08 Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhuram vs Chimansay Kalyansay Bhaishunker K and G.
738-07 Raghavaya B and N. Hirji Lilakhar and anothers vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji, and another Khunderao D and M.
151-07 Mirza M and M Surikhabu and others vs Syed Ismail bin Syed Alli and others T H A Ghandy.
50-08 Payne and Co Dewa Tulla vs Raichand Khasal and others Tyabji D and Co.
941-08 J R and D Kalulal Nathumalji Kothare vs Mohonlal Poonjiebhai and others Edgelow G W and Co S B and Co
719-07 Khunderao L and M Bachibai vs Vasantrao Mahadhowrao Payne and Co B M and R for postponment.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

423-06 Thakurdas and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Hirji Ardesher Dady Ardeshir H D and Co.
338-07 Tyabji D and Co Khatizabibi widow vs Mahomed Mirza bin Mahomed Ismail Muhamtisby Ardesher H D and Co.

Testamentary Suit.

5-08 S J Jindah Blns Pais vs Maria Pais Bhaishunker K and G.

Long Causes.

435-08 C P D Cunha Abdool Rehman Ibrahim vs Adam Tyeb Matubhoy J and M.
568-08 In person Pandurang Narayen Javeri vs Narayen Ragoba Javeri M B Chothia Nanu H and Co part heard.
552-07 Ardeshir H D and Co. Jamnadas Vijbhundas vs Vasantrao Mahbavrao and others Khunderao L and M Bicknell M and R J G and B Payne and Co.
561-08 Bhaisanker K and G Hormusji Macockji Mehta vs Arthur N Templeton Edgelow G W and Co.
42-07 Khunderao L and M Sittabai widow and others vs Mathurabai widow Bicknell M and R.
631-08 Mirza M and M Goolam bin Hassam vs Ahmed Karim Mahomed and others Ardeshir H D and Co.
114-08 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Nakhoda Mahomed Alli bin Mahomed Anim Rogay and others Craigie L and O.
115-08 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Nakhoda Mahomed Alli bin Mahomed Anim Rogay and others Craigie L and O.
116-08 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Nakhoda Mahomed Alli bin Mahomed Anim Rogay and other Craigie L and O P S Battliwalla.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

For Consent Decree.

987-08 Wadia G and Co Noor Mahomed H Cassum vs Haji Ismail Haji Habib In person.
989-08 Wadia G and Co Memon Esmail vs Haji Ismail Haji Habib In person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

13-08 Bicknell M and R Feroze Jamsetji Mulla Feroze vs The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay Crawford B and Co. part heard.
861-08 J R and D Manibai widow and another vs Dwarkadas Chottalal Mansookhlal J and H.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner. Report.

323-04 Tyabji D and Co Moosabhoy Mahomed Sajan vs Yacoobhoy Mahomed Sajan anothers Nanu H and Co Tyabji D and Co.

Long Causes.

397-08 Wadia G and Co Cowasji Jehangir Mody vs Vithaldas Soonderdas Captain and V. For part heard.
634-07 Edgelow G W and Co Bai Putlabai Bapu Sujoo Valinker vs Vinayek Narayen Joshi In person.
172-07 Bhaishunker K and G Mulji Tejsey and others vs Ramsi Dewraj Wadia G and Co.
495-08 Smetham B and C Muncherji Cursetji Khumbata vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Khumbata Ardeser H D and Co.
183-08 Kanga and P Bai Mariambai vs Bai Singaribai widow.
314-08 Little and Co Halimabai widow vs Fatmabai widow.
841-07 Mansukhlal J and H Shrichand Jetha the firm vs Cursondas Lukhmidas Jamsetji R and D.
292-08 Bicknell M and R Howard Bicknell vs Ladkibai widow Dikshit D and S.
515-08 Matubhoy J and M Fatmabai widow vs Jafferbhai Somji and others Payne and Co.
681-06 Little and Co Gordhandas Govindji vs Dayabhai Tapidas Chitnis and M.
695-07 Tyabji D and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yemnabai Kanga and P.
140-07. Tyabji D and Co. Mesoa Haji Esaa vs. Joonas Haji Sale Mahomed Kanga and P.
396-08 Pestonji R and K Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa Kanga and P.
906-07 Edgelow G W and Co, Mirza Mahomed Kasham vs Bibi Sakina widow.
572-08 I A Ghandhin Halimabai, widow vs Shaik Ahmed Shaik Salem Mahomed Mistri S E Mehta.
756-07 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Patel Bart and, others Pestonji R and K.
176-05 In person Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolabhai Khakibhai and others Little and Co Unwalla and P.
493-05 Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others Abdoolabhai Khakibhai and others Little and Co.
924-07 Tyabji D and Co Ramchandra Lallji vs Lallji Mansing and others Edgelow G W and Co.

SIR EDWARD BUCK arrives at Bombay next month on a visit of some weeks to India.

MR. A. D. BUTTERFIELD, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, from leave, is posted to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, DEC. 4, 1908.

TEMPORARY DWELLINGS.

THE season has arrived for the servants of the Government to commence their annual dry weather tours. During the next six or seven months they will live in houses and huts of varying degrees of suitability, in boats and in tents, the last of which they themselves provide, and although the tent gives a great advantage in the choice of locality, it is often exceedingly uncomfortable as a dwelling, owing very often to conditions that might easily be modified. The stuffiness of the tent is notorious, due to the absence of movement of air through it. The Indian tent is generally a copy of a shelter invented in England, where the temperature averages less by 30 degrees than it does here, and where, by reason of a distributed rainfall, openings in the roof are not desirable. The air in an Indian tent is hotter than the air outside of it by reason of the action of the sun on the canvas which radiates heat into the interior. In still weather circulation ceases in a tent and hot air accumulates in a mass that reaches from the top to the door openings. In addition to this, the heat is radiated and reflected from surrounding objects through the doors which, if closed even partially, render the tent more stuffy than before. A standard of comparison may be established by erecting the sides of a tent beneath a shady tree, the tree serving as roof. Here the ventilation is as perfect as can be, evaporation from the leaves causes an upward current and the tree itself forms a perfect protection against the sun's rays. A large umbrella and a pair of smoked goggles will often afford relief from the oppression of an ill-ventilated tent. The ideal umbrella is of double cloth; white outside with red or orange below. It is already evident that the tent must have a roof opening, not the ridiculous little openings that are sometimes to be seen in them, but a liberal gap which will allow a considerable volume of air to pass. In the dry hot air of the interior, and anywhere away from the coast, the human body is cooled by evaporation, and not by radiation, and unless the water vapour is quickly removed, a layer of moist air accumulates around the body, causing great discomfort. Far more air is required to remove our surplus heat than to provide for respiration—a truth that is generally forgotten in the design of dwellings.

Mere space is a very poor substitute for a renewal of the air supply. A tent should therefore have an opening of liberal size at or near the highest part, for the escape of hot air in the proportion of at least one square foot for each person in the tent. The opening may be in one or more places, and it should be strongly bound round the edges and laced across with stout cord at three inch spaces to prevent deformation. In double tents the openings on the inner fabric should correspond with the side of the outer one to prevent the access of sunlight and, if there is any risk of rain, a flap covering may be arranged on the outer openings and operated with cords. Single tents will require this flap to keep out the sun; it will require, in addition, a light prop to keep it open. Vertical openings are the only effective means of ventilating any chamber in a hot country, where no mechanical aid is available; and so long as there is any difference of temperature between the 'chamber and the outer air, the circulation will continue. Few people have observed how hot the air at the top of a tent may become; the heat represents, when properly used, so much power to put the air of the tent in movement. One of the best examples of ventilation known to Bombay is Harmston's Circus, an immense two-pole tent with roof openings around the poles of about eight feet in diameter, through which large volumes of air pass continually. Dwellers in tents should carry a registering thermometer, at least until they acquire some reliable knowledge on the subject of ventilation, and in using it they should discriminate very clearly between sun and air temperatures. An ordinary thermometer will not indicate the heat to which the sun can raise solid bodies because the bulb, being a mirror, reflects much of the sun's ray. If a wet 'kuskus' screen be placed in the doorway of a tent to cool the passing air, a roof opening is a valuable aid to draw the air through; it acts as a chimney with an effect due to its height and to the difference of temperature between that of the outer air and that of the tent. Along the coast line, and within reach of the moist sea breeze, the 'kuskus' screen is of no use for cooling the air which already contains a large amount of water vapour heated to the temperature of the air. In such a situation an ample current of air is the only means of ensuring comfort.

The rest-houses provided for officials are usually very badly ventilated and are devoid of roof or ridge openings. Being small, they heat up rapidly, and when the tiles are blackened with age they get so hot in the daytime as to radiate heat into the house until the early morning. The absence of roof ventilators is attributed to the difficulty of making them—a reproach alike to designer and constructor while so many materials and methods are available. A coat of limewash containing a little salt, if applied to clean country tiles, is one of the cheapest and simplest methods of keeping them cool in the sunlight, but it does not do away with the need of proper ventilation. It is absurd to whitewash all the sheltered walls of a rest-house, while the roof, which is the largest exposed surface, is left to blacken and increase its heat-absorbing properties. Tents of matting are superior to those of canvas owing to their greater porosity, and, if required to stand in one place for the whole of the dry season, they may be cheaper than the hired canvas tent. It rarely happens that any one will be at the trouble to bestow sufficient care in the use of bamboo and matting or 'chupper' to produce an artistic effect. Some fifteen years ago at an exhibition in the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, some small structures in bamboo and matting attracted much attention. They were the work of Mr. Benson, Assistant to the Executive Engineer, and so neat were they that it is a pity the style of these structures should have been forgotten. There were no unsightly projections, the matting was neatly attached and the horizontal joints were covered with split bamboo. A special merit of the tent of matting is the absence of ropes and pegs, occupying so much useless space and furnishing a trap for the unwary after nightfall. To people in and about Bombay, who must in the dry season go into temporary quarters, this subject will amply repay careful study. It is not alone to comfort during the day that attention should be directed. A closed tent, erected on the ground, makes an unwholesome bedroom, especially if it is located on what is called made ground, like certain parts of the Cooperage Green in Bombay, which, having once been an arm of the sea, was reclaimed with refuse of various kinds. At half-past four in the morning, when the barometer is at its lowest position, there is an escape of "ground air" from the soil which is often mixed with the gases of organic decomposition. This air being warmer than the air above ground, rises and mixes freely with it, and thus becomes sufficiently diluted to be harmless, but, if arrested and retained in a closed tent, it must be anything but wholesome. A further note on the hygiene of camp life may be useful to many of our readers. Servants, who sleep as a general rule on the ground, should be supplied with a bag of gunny cloth about three feet wide by six and-a-half feet long, which, when converted with the aid of dry grass into a mattress about three inches thick, this simple device has been found to improve considerably the average health of the domestics, especially when the nights are cold.

FOOD REFORM. THE National Food Reform Association which has its centre at Chandos Street, Charing Cross, in the heart of luxurious London, is every day receiving new disciples. Men as different in character—and very probably in physique—as Lord Charles Beresford and Mr. George Meredith write enthusiastically to signify their approval of the Association of which Mr. Enstace Miles was the moving spirit and is now the vice-chairman. Lord C. Beresford states that the objects of the Association have his "very warmest sympathy and support." If that means that he has induced his seacook to drop out of the Admiral's daily menu the dishes that the Reformers taboo as harmful, Lord Charles Beresford must indeed be the real commander of his squadron. Mr. George Meredith is quite frank: "I am not worthy to be among you" he writes, "for I drink wine and I smoke. How preach to sinners when one is guilty of these vices and unrepentant? Eating of meat has never been to my task. But an English cook, who can make vegetables of good savour will not come to a country cottage even on liberal wages, so I have in some degree to comform to the national habit, excess in which accounts for numerous maladies, to say nothing of captious tempers." The Association evidently took Mr. Meredith's will for the deed, for he writes again: "You can enrol me, seeing that you accept my disqualifications. The excess of meat-eating ministers to the doctors as much as drink." Sir Lauder Brunton admits in what must be, if this dictum is true, a distinctly altruistic spirit, that "the movement is in a right direction," and becomes a vice-president of the reformers. "Kitchen difficulties" are the stumbling-blocks of the Reverend Alexander McLaren, but even so, he is almost a vegetarian, and is glad to assume the same authoritative office. The Dean of Durham is enrolled as another sympathising vice-president and the Rev. J. B. Paton expresses a whole-hearted belief in the Association. He is certain that the food of the people and its cooking "has much to do with the physical and and ethical life of the people," a truism that is hardly original and proves nothing either for or against reformed food theories. The experienced Canon Barnett gave a rather cryptic adhesion to the tenets of the Food Reformers when he wrote "May the movement have such success as to make many pernicious heresies impossible." Mrs. Despard, that sturdy supporter of woman suffrage, finds room in her mind for the conviction that "scarcely anything is of such vital importance to our nation at present as the question of Food Reforms." Certain it is that the individual who now "discards" from meat and all animal food, is no longer booked upon as a curious faddist, and he sins, if such abstinence can still be called a crime, in very good company, social and intellectual and moral. Among the thirty-five vice-presidents are the Head Master of Eton, who, however, be it said in extenuation, does not impose his dietary on his school-boys; the Duchess of Portland, whose great beauty has suffered no diminution since her Grace gave up meat dishes, heads the list, the Earls of Lytton and of Dysart, the Archdeacon of Westminster, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Henniker Heaton, Mr. Leonard Borwick, and many others accomplish their round of strenuous daily toil on the diet approved by the Association are not only members but vice-presidents. The Treasurer is the Hon. C. S. Rolls, one of the hardest worked men in England, and a staunch subscriber to the advantages of reform in food. The Hon. Neville Lytton, who refers to it his return to health and renewed enjoyment of life, is Chairman of the Society. There can be no doubt that in spite of much witty ridicule and much shrugging of many broad shoulders, the movement has caught on. *Punch* spoke of the "useless wiles" of its founder, but they are wiles that seem to have succeeded and to have benefitted or at least satisfied a great many people.

LORD KITCHENER passed through Trichinopoly on Tuesday last on his way to the Periyar Hills, where he is now shooting.

MR. W. COURTENAY is granted combined leave for 9 months.

MR. A. DUGGAN is appointed Registrar of the Railway Department.

LIEUTENANT G. C. H. WHITE, R. E., died at Umbala on the 29th ultimo of appendicitis.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bombay have appointed Mr. R. Lindsay to act as Agent of the Sholapur Branch.

SURGEON-GENERAL P. H. BENSON, I. M. S., is in the General Hospital, Madras, suffering from acute dysentery.

THE British Congress Commitee has elected Dr. G. B. Clark, an active member of the Indian Parliamentary Committee, as its delegate to the Indian National Congress.

DURING the week ending 1st December ten and a half chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay and sold to farmers as follows:—Poona four, Nasik two and Ahmednagar four and a half. There was no importation during the week.

IT is understood that as a consequence of the decision of the Government of India to build the Railway bridge at the Sara Ghat, the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company have withdrawn their offer to bridge the Ganges at some other spot.

THE "Pioneer" hears from Home that in the statement which Lord Morley will make in the House of Lords, on the 14th instant, it is likely that some of the proposals of the Decentralisation Commission will be outlined, though their report has not yet been written.

A CIVIL suit, in which interests amounting to Rs. 45,000 are concerned, is pending in the Court of the Sub-Judge of Bareilly, between His Highness the Nawab of Rampur and the heirs of the late Minister, Abdul Jhaffer.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 1st December was 670, giving a death-rate of 32·97 per annum per thousand as against 29·03 the corresponding period of last year, and 35·62 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 66 died from fevers; 5, plague; 1, small-pox; 3, leprosy; 49, phthisis; 50, diseases of the nervous system; 162, affections of the respiratory organs; 31, diarrhœa; 18, dysentery; 50, still-born; 100, old age and debility; 20, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 21; Brahmin, 19; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 10; Hindu of other caste, 286; Hindu low caste, 80; Musulman, 148; Parsi, 22; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 24; Eurasian, 1; European, 2; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 487 as against 516 the corresponding period of last year, and 442 the average over the past five years.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

BUSY CABINET MINISTER'S WIFE.

New Complexions for Old.

A MELBA INCIDENT.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

THE Court is at Sandringham this week and London is the duller in consequence. Nothing so helps trade as the presence of our Queen who when in town spends so much of her time in the Bond-street galleries. Next week, however, the King and Queen with their daughters Queen Maud and Princess Victoria will leave their Norfolk home for Windsor Castle when they are to receive King Gustav and Queen Victoria of Sweden.

Great festivities have been arranged in honour of our guests. On Wednesday they will lunch at the Guildhall and there is a State banquet at Windsor Castle on Tuesday evening. The days will be spent shooting in Windsor Forest.

Mr. Lewis Waller and Mr. Martin Harvey have been summoned to give command performances at the Castle.

THE WOMAN OF 2008.

What will be the characteristics of the woman of 2008? is a question which Mr. John Hassall, the famous poster artist, has endeavoured to answer.

"By 2008," said Mr. Hassall to me to-day, "electricity will have solved the problem of domestic work. Instead of having to toil with mop and pail and scrubbing brush the housewife of one hundred years hence will merely press a button or rather a series of buttons.

"Freed from the toil of household work women will have more time on their hands and will go in for the cultivation of physique by means of games and athletics. This will result in a magnificent race of women, and women of six feet six inches will not, I venture to think, be by any means exceptional. Their hands and feet will be in proportion, and the systematic exercise of the muscles will enlarge the waist."

With improved physique, Mr. Hassall thinks, women will develop a habit of carrying their heads high. Their carriage and bearing will become freer and more stately, and clearer complexions and brighter eyes will result from the ideal diet which women will feed on in 2008.

The most interesting of Mr. Hassall's prophesies, however, are those on the dress of 2008.

"Flowing skirts will be inconvenient to the woman in the habit of using aeroplanes," he said. "Already there are plenty of people who admire the split dress worn by little girls riding in the Park. The solution of the dress difficulty will certainly be on these lines. The dress of the future will not be ugly, however, because it is useful. The khaki costume has always seemed to me a most becoming dress.

"The high colours, the rich reds and vivid yellows that, judging from the pictures, were worn in the old days, must have been very trying.

"In 2008 our idea of colour will have advanced. Primary shades will not be so much worn but new and beautiful tints, more delicate and lovely than those that we know to-day, will have been produced."

A MELBA STORY.

It is Mme. Melba, by the way, whose conversion to the suffragist cause I chronicled last week, who is responsible for Mr. Hassall's excursion into the realms of prophecy. She also has been giving her idea of the woman of the future to the world, but her forecast differs from that of Mr. Hassall in a marked degree. The woman of the future, according to Mme. Melba, will not be Mr. Hassall's Amazon, but of a refined dainty type. Though she will take a far active part in public life than at present, it will be by her deep spiritualness that she will help man in the work of the world.

It is not, however, of Melba's picture of the coming woman that I wish to write, but of a pretty little incident which occurred during her recent visit to Belfast.

One evening when Melba returned from the theatre to her hotel, it was very wet and she hesitated a moment before alighting from the steps of her carriage. Immediately a ragged little newsboy who was standing near rushed forward and spreading his papers on the pavement enabled the famous singer to reach her hotel dry shod.

It is pleasant to relate that the modern little Sir Walter Raleigh did not go unrewarded. Immediately on arriving back in London Madame Melba wrote him a charming little letter of thanks in which she enclosed a cheque for £5 with which she asked him to buy some little gift to show how "I appreciated your thoughtfulness."

MRS. LLOYD GEORGE.

Mrs. Lloyd George, who to-day, accompanied the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Bangor where he is to receive the honorary degree of D.C.L. of the University of Wales, is becoming one of the most hard-worked among Cabinet Minister's wives.

To-morrow she is to make a speech at the opening of the new schools at Chwilog, where she will be among her old friends, and on her return to Town next week quite a round of engagements await her.

In addition to her social duties as chatelaine of number 11, Downing Street, the wife of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is an ardent politician. She is one of the hostesses of the Liberal Social Council and accompanies her husband to many of his political meetings.

This, however, is only one phase of Mrs. Lloyd George's activities as. An "Owen of Mynyddednyfed" she is Welsh of the Welsh and can never bring herself to refuse to give her services to the Welsh Colony in London who have found that the presence of the wife of the Chancellor at foundation stone laying and bazaar opening ceremonies is a distinct asset.

It is not many months since Mrs. Lloyd George made her maiden speech at one of these gatherings and the last few weeks of constant practice have made her quite a proficient orator.

Gifted with a clear musical voice, she speaks without effort or preparation and unlike many of the ladies of the Cabinet she uses no notes. When addressing Welsh audiences she invariably interpolates a few sentences of Welsh, the language which she and her husband and children use in their home.

THE FIRST LADY MAYOR.

After all Miss Dove, the head mistress of Wycombe Abbey, the famous school for girls, is not our first lady Mayor. The poll of the burgesses of High Wycombe went against her and after stormy debates in the Council Chamber Miss Dove was rejected by a narrow majority on account of her sex.

But we have our first lady Mayor in spite of ungallant High Wycombe. She is Dr Garrett Anderson, the most celebrated of living women doctors, and Aldeburgh the picturesque Sussex sea-side resort has elected her as its Mayor, as it did her husband and father before her. Dr. Garrett Anderson, whose income from her profession is said to run into thousands, is a brilliant surgeon and a very charming woman as well. She is a sister of Mrs. Fawcett, widow of Professor Fawcett, the blind Postmaster-General and leader of the constitutional suffragists. The new lady Mayor is a suffragist, too, on constitutional lines, but her daughter who is a doctor also is a generous contributor to the war funds of the militant ladies who create disorder outside Westminster and terrorise our legislators.

THE NEW FIGURE.

The West End beauty doctors are adding new departments to their luxurious establishments.

Now that the fashionable women have returned to town they find that their favourite complexion specialists are giving all their attention for the moment to the careful cultivation of a modish figure.

Physical exercises which reduce superfluous flesh and produce slender hips and waist in harmony with Directoire styles are announced by many of the leading beauty doctors. Special diet with an absence of fats and sugar are ordered and women who would be slim are advised not to drink any liquid with their meals. Tea is allowed but it must be taken without milk or sugar.

This figure training is really necessary before one of the ultra-fashionable gowns can be worn. Even the shops and dressmaking establishments have been compelled to invest in new lay figures on which to show the new season's models, and the women who have wear them have naturally been obliged revise that figures.

The clever dressmaker is able to simulate appearance of slimness by a discrete management of the trimmings. On the skirt trimming should emphasise the long lin A row of buttons on either side of the front panel does this very well on a tailor made skirt. Diagonal arrangements of trimmings give a similar affect and may be employed visiting gowns.

The coat of the season is long and may be cut up at the sides or not according to fa

Generous use is made of soutache braid for trimming purposes and the long girdles give the required "line." Mole cloth with black silk braidings, by the way, is an extraordinarily popular colour combinatio

A rather more elaborate coat which can be carried out in velvet or silk is in the XIV style. It is very long and straight with a high collar and a long waistcoat of rich brocade.

NEW COMPLEXIONS.

One of the West End beauty doctors by the way, has discovered a method of securing permanent complexions. A few years ago, it will be recalled, tattoing was tried but the case of a notorious princess who had her face thus treated, the beautiful pink colour turned green.

The new process, however, is said to be quite safe. Vegetable colouring, aseptic and free from all injurious ingredients is injected under the skin and a perfect complexion which will neither wash away nor fade is the result. "Tinting," as the new process is called, bids fair to lead to the abolition of paints and powders. The cost is by means prohibitive, for the process can be completed in three or four sittings.

LOCAL ALLOWANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me to point out to Government, the Railway Companies, Port Trust and last but not least the Bombay municipality, that the time has now arrived when they might consider whether all their employes whether in receipt of Rs. 300 per mensem or more should not receive the some local allowance while men on lower salaries receive at present.

When the exchange went low, Government sanctioned the payment of exchange compensation to all their employers irrespective of grade or pay, the reason being that the rupee was then worth very little and living in England was excessive. Well, Sir, circumstances have since changed, and living in Bombay is now more expensive than living in England. I pay £120 a year in shape of rent in Bombay. I could buy a nice house in the country in England for £250, and then living on £150 a year would be an easy matter, but so in Bombay. Here the rents are heavy, servants' wages have risen, and one has to keep up position and decently maintain the city of office. Salaries have not been revised years, but there has been a radical increase in living expenses, so much so that I earnestly appeal to those members of Government, the Railwaylcials, the Port Trustees, the Municipal Council, whether they could not take this matter seriously up and give some relief in the quarter stated. It is a mistaken-fallacy to think that a man on Rs. 500 or Rs. 800 can afford to live comfortably, but that is not so, the man on Rs. 500 or 800 has a certain position to keep up to, and it costs money. As exchange compensation was granted to all, why can't local allowances be allowed to those who do not get the exchange compensation? Your help in this matter will be greatly a great favour.—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

CHINA'S NEW EMPEROR.

ASCENSION TO THE DRAGON THRONE.

Peculiar Formalities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

Telegrams from Peking state that mourning was suspended to-day to permit the young Emperor Puwei's ascension of the Dragon Throne under the name of Hsuan-tung.

The ceremony, which lasted half an hour, was performed by the highest officials, while a number of the humblest coolies from throughout the Empire were brought in to act as witnesses.

THE BOTTOMLEY CASE.

Incriminating Evidence.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

At the resumed hearing of the case against Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P., and others, Mr. Bottomley's confidential clerk gave evidence that he assisted to destroy certain transfers and that parcels, apparently of books and documents, were removed in a cab.

Mr. Bottomley personally cross-examined the witness, frequently cornering him.

EXTENDING PENNY POSTAGE.

Agreement between Germany and America.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

Penny Postage between Germany and the United States will be established on 1st January.

FIGHTING IN THE CAMEROONS.

German Patrol Suffers Heavily.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

The natives have ambushed a German patrol of seventeen men in the Cameroons, killing three and wounding ten.

DEBATE IN THE REICHSTAG.

More Criticism of the Kaiser.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

The Liberals and Radicals have started a great Constitutional debate in the Reichstag on the subject of Ministerial responsibility in connection with the Kaiser's interviews and speeches.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

In the debate in the German Reichstag, while the Radicals and Socialists demanded regular constitutional government after the English fashion, the leaders of the Centre and National Liberals strongly deprecated radical changes and desired merely real responsibility on the part of the Chancellor.

The attitude of these parties simplifies the task of Prince von Bulow, who is now not confronted by a united Reichstag.

SITUATION IN PRAGUE.

Martial Law Proclaimed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Prague and the district.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

An executioner with his staff has gone to Prague, the law requiring his presence at any court-martial for the purpose of carrying out instantly capital sentences.

THE HAYTIAN REVOLUTION.

General Legitime again President.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2

The inhabitants of the capital have risen and completed the revolution in Hayti. General Legitime has again been proclaimed President.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

The deposed President Alexis has quitted Port au Prince amid the insults of the populace and has taken refuge on board a French cruiser.

THE SHAH AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Denial of the Second Proclamation.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

The Shah has disavowed the re-placarding of the Anti-Constitution Proclamation and has ordered the punishment of those responsible.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S JUBILEE.

Continued Celebration.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

The Emperor Francis Joseph's Jubilee to-day was celebrated by special Masses, which were attended by the Emperor and the Imperial family and by the authorities, troops and school-children.

THE SAFETY OF ENGLAND.

Possibility of Invasion.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

Rear-Admiral Finnis, speaking at Dover, last night, said that during the last manœuvres he conveyed a force representing 70,000 men to the Scottish coast.

No sign of the British fleet was seen owing to the prevailing fog.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL

More Arrests.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2

Reuter wires from Johannesburg that fourteen Indians were brought before the Magistrate to-day.

Mr. Gandhi, junior, was ordered to be removed from the Colony and the others were remanded.

THE JAPAN-AMERICA AGREEMENT.

China's Approval.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

The correspondent of the "Times" at Peking telegraphs that before signing the Agreement with Japan, America communicated its terms to the Wai Wu-Pu, hoping that the Government would recognize America's traditional friendliness. China fully approved the Agreement.

It is hoped in Peking that Japan will now withdraw her veto on the extension of the Hsinmintun Railway.

CHINESE ENVOY IN AMERICA.

Received by the President.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

President Roosevelt yesterday received Tangshaoyi and his suite at the White House.

The Envoy presented a letter of thanks to America for cancelling a portion of the Boxer indemnity, and accompanied the letter with a most courteous speech to which the President replied in suitable terms, expressing his condolences on the deaths of the Emperor and Empress.

THE GENEVA COTTON COMMITTEE.

Important Recommendation.

LONDON DECEMBER 3.

The Committee of the International Federation of Cotton Spinners at Geneva has passed a resolution recommending the affiliated Associations, numbering twenty-two nationalities, to urge their members to adopt net weight contracts for cost, insurance and freight in the purchase of cotton.

ANTI-GERMRN RIOTS IN MORAVIA.

Gendarmes Stoned.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

The Anti-German demonstrations have spread to Moravia. Rioters at Buenn yesterday stoned the gendarmes, who dispersed them, using their sabres. Many were injured.

DEBATE IN THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.

Criticism of Signor Tittoni's Policy.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

Yesterday's debate on Foreign affairs in the Italian Chamber was notable for a speech by Signor Sonnino, an ex-minister, who condemned Signor Tittoni's attitude in regard to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a grave mistake.

ASSASSINATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Ismail Mahir Pasha Murdered.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

General Ismail Mahir Pasha, who was appointed special delegate to Samos last May, and who was regarded as a spy of the old regime, was assassinated last night in Constantinople by an officer.

The assassin escaped.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Fresh Deadlock.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

A fresh deadlock has arisen over the Education Bill.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Catholics demand an increased grant for "contracted out-schools" which the Nonconformists fiercely oppose.

EAST AFRICAN IRRIGATION.

Big Scheme Contemplated.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

The German Colonial Office is considering a plan to irrigate German East Africa by a canal through the Wembere Steppes from Victoria Nyanza.

LADY CLARKE'S ILLNESS.

CONDITION IMPROVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, DECEMBER 3.

To-day's bulletin, by Major S. Evans and Captain T. C. Lucas, is as follows :—"Lady Clarke passed a good night ; her condition has improved during the last twenty-four hours."

KABUL VISITORS.

Shakar and Multan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 3.

Among the visitors to Kabul last month were Shakar and Multan, whose exploits in disturbing the peace of the British border for some years past are well-known.

With them were a number of Zakka Khel outlaws, anxious to pay their respects to the Amir in the hope of receiving some reward.

Shakar is the Naib Kotwa of Jellalabad, and it is reported that his salary has been raised, while Multan is a man, who can always command the services of a band of his fellow Zakkas, has been granted a fixed allowance.

There may possibly be some truth in this story, and in any case it would appear that the whole party returned well pleased with their visit to Kabul.-Multan has, however, some anxiety in respect of the blood feuds against him, and he has gone into temporary retirement at Hazarnao, dismissing the band of ruffians that usually attend him.

Private letters from Kabul show that frontier rumour to the countrary notwithstanding, the Amir is likely to be in Jellalabad about the end of the present month.

MAGISTRATE STONED.

School-boys Fined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 2.

Mr. Birley, Joint Magistrate, who committed the accused in the Manicktola Conspiracy case to the Sessions, had stones thrown at him by small boys of the local High School, outside his camp at Barnipur the other day, and the school authorities have fined the culprits a rupee apiece.

PARTITION DAY SEQUEL.

Mr. S. N. Banerjee Mulcted in Damages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 2.

Mr. Dobbin, Fourth Judge, Small Cause Court, to-day granted an ex-parte decree to the Calcutta Corporation for Rs. 278-8 against Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, editor of the "Bengalee," for lighting gas, police attendance and damages to a picture incurred in connection with the use of the Calcutta Town Hall, for a Partition Day meeting, held on 22nd September, 1905.

MR. CLOUGH'S MURDERER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 3.

It appears that Alum Sher, who was arrested for the murder of Mr. Clough, District Superintendent of Police, Lyallpur, is not a Sayad or priest by caste, but belongs to the cultivator class, is an Awan by caste, and a resident of a small village called Garote, in the Khushab Tahsil of the Shahpur district.

THE BURRAH CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 2.

Two of the accused in the Burrah case at Dacca were to-day granted bail. The case is adjourned to the 5th instant.

SIR ANDREW FRASER.

Arrival at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 3.

Sir Andrew Fraser, accompanied by Lady Fraser and Capt Campbell, A. D. C., arrived in Madras yesterday evening.

Several officials were present on the platform to meet him, and after a brief conversation with those present, Sir Andrew and Lady Fraser drove to the residence of Mr. H. F. Wilkinson, the Commissioner of Police, where they remained till it was time to catch the Boat Mail for Tuticorin.

SIR A LAWLEY'S TOUR.

Return to Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 3.

His Excellency the Governor and party returned to Guindy this morning from his tour in the Madura and Tinnevelly districts.

A TELEGRAM from Bankipur says that the Englishspeaking "sanyasi" arrested there the other day under a false name comes from Barisal and is suspected of having been concerned in the Allen outrage.

THE Police are enquiring into a visit said to have been, with hostile intent, paid by seven Bengali youths on Monday night to the house of the Maharajah of Burdwan in Calcutta.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Bombay Mails Collide.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 3.

A serious collision occurred this day at 5-55 A. M., between Mustafabad and Barara.

The trains concerned were the up and down Bombay mails. The whole of the engine staff of the down train was killed while the second guard of the up train also lost his life.

No passengers were killed, but some native passengers were injured.

Arrangements have been made for transhipping, and the Manager of the North-Western Railway and the Senior Government Inspector have gone to the scene of the accident by special train.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

Mr. Wood, Senior Member, Railway Board, leaves to-night by the Punjab Mail to attend the enquiry into the railway accident near Barara, N. W. Railway, which now proves to have been a very serious one, the up and down mail trains meeting in a collision. A communique to-day issued here states that from reports so far received no casualties occurred to European passengers, but several natives were killed and injured. The driver and engine staff of the down mail and the guard of the up mail were killed.

After the investigation on the Barara-Mustafabad Railway accident Mr. Wood proceeds to Shillong in connection with the organisation of motor traction on the Shillong-Gauhati route.

LATER.

Regarding the Barara-Mustafabad Railway accident on the North-Western Railway (between Umballa and Saharanpur) this morning, the District Traffic Superintendent reports that one fourwheeler intermediate class and one brake-van of the down train and a postal van, two third class carriages and the brake-van of the up train were destroyed.

The loss of life is not yet ascertained, but the carriages are thought to have been comparatively empty. Fifteen dead have been recovered, including the driver of the down train. Medical assistance was on the spot, The line will be blocked for at least 48 hours.

KOLHAPUR STATE.

Big Irrigation Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, DECEMBER 1.

Negotiations were satisfactorily concluded here to-day between the Kolhapur Government and representatives of Messrs. W. Crowder and Co., Ltd., Bombay, for the construction of the Shri Laxmibai Maharanee Tank Dam at Fejivada, near Radhanagri, in this State, about 80 miles from the capital. The estimated cost of the work is nearly 13 lakhs and is expected to be completed in eight years. The length of the dam will be 2,600 feet and its height 120 feet, and when completed the reservoir will enclose over 6,000 million cubic feet of water, which will be obtained from a catchment area of nearly 40 square miles. The water thus dammed up will irrigate 20,000 acres and the estimated increased revenue to the State will be nearly four lakhs of rupees per annum. The work of construction will be superintended on behalf of the contractors by Mr. J. M. Kerr, A. M. Inst. C. E., who is well known in Bombay in connection with the preliminary work on the Lanauli Hydro-Electric Scheme, assisted by his son, Mr. Rennie M. Kerr, C.E., who has until recently been engaged on a similar scheme in the Rewah State. The contractors intend utilising mechanical labour-saving appliances and means of transport to a large extent on this work. The scheme in question has been projected for a considerable time and all credit is due to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb for the inception of this important work, throughout the preliminary stages of which he has taken the most active part, ably seconded by his brother, the Chief of Kagal.

BENGAL COAL TRADE.

Market Dull.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 2.

The coal market is still dull with very little demand. Bhalgora 20¼, Burrakar (ordinary) 33, Bengal 1,075, Equitable (ordinary) 74⅜, Kosoonda and Nyadee 58¼, New Birbhum 54¼, and Raneegunge 28½ are the latest quotations.

Bank D. D. is quoted at 1s. 3 29/32d. and Government Paper 3½ per cent. at 94-10.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

There is no change and the market is still dull. Bengal 1,060, Baraboni 29, Bhalgora 18 1-4, Bengal Bhatdee 21, New Birbhum 52 3-4, Ranteegunge 28 are the latest figures.

Bank D. D. is at 1 s. 329-32d., Government paper 3 1-2 per cent at 94-10.

MR. C. E. HOUSDEN is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.

MAJOR FORSYTH, Health Officer, Calcutta, has an extension of service to 1910.

THE Rana of Bhagal, who is leavin Aitchison College, is to reside at Simla with a tutor.

THE steamers "Retriever" and "Guide" have been sent out from Calcutta to search for a boat containing Mr. F. C. Witt, Chief Officer of the Lightship "Torch," and a native crew of seven men, which left the "Torch" at the Sandheads last Sunday, and not yet returned.

MISS TAYLOR'S MURDER.

Fourth Day's Proceedings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 3.

At the resumption of the Multan Murder case to-day, Omar Beg, refreshment-room khansama, Raewind, gave evidence of missing a large kitchen knife from the refreshment-room since September 9, and identified the knife shewn to him in Court.

Mr. Shaw, Soldiers' Home, Peshawar, deposed to travelling by the Karachi mail on September 9, and seeing the two prisoners in the train and conversing with them. Mullins got into witness's carriage atChangamanga and they played cards. Just after leaving Changamanga Shuldham looked into the witness's carriage and said, "Stop the gambling there." Witness understood that he looked in from a second class compartment next to witness's own. Shuldham withdrew his head immediately, and after a few minutes Mullins went away. Witness could not say in what direction. At Raewind Mullins was wearing riding breeches with no putties and leggings; Shuldham was wearing a very dirty white or khaki suit.

In reply to Mr. Ganpat Rai, witness said the windows in his compartment were open and lights full up all night long. A Mr. Framjee also looked into the compartment while witness and Mullins were playing cards, peering round as Shuldham did. Shuldham's name was never mentioned between them

In reply to the foreman, witness said he was not detained at Multan, but at Samasata the police sent him back to Multan, where he was examined by Mr. Spencer. Witness said nothing about Mullins and Shuldham to Mr. Spencer.

Mr. Framjee, a Parsee merchant, deposed to travelling from Raewind to Montgomery on September 9. When the train started from Raewind witness was alone, but besides his own luggage there were three parcels which he afterwards found belonged to Shuldham. They were a brown leather bag, bedding and a net bag containing books. Witness went to bed, and just after leaving Changamanga Shuldham opened the door and got in and went to the bathroom, put his hand through the doorway and then withdrew it. Witness thought he might be throwing something inside. Then Shuldham sat down and looked into the next compartment and said "Look, there are two men playing cards and I want to join them." Witness also looked into the next compartment, for a few minutes. On withdrawing his head he could not see Shuldham. Not more than an hour before reaching Montgomery Shuldham returned while the train was in motion. He went straight to the opposite birth and changed clothes. Before he wore a brown holland suit like that exhibited in Court. He changed into dirty white clothes, putting on the coat without a shirt underneath. Witness did not see what he did with the clothes he took off. Eventually he lay down and began murmuring ejaculations about his wife. At Montgomery Shuldham woke witness up, and when witness got out Shuldham had disappeared.

In reply to Mr. Ganpat Rai, witness said when Shuldham returned to the carriage just before Montgomery, witness asked him where he had gone. Witness did not think it strange that he was moving about while the train was in motion, because he might have wished to go and play cards as he had said. When he changed witness thought he was changing into sleeping clothes. On September 13 witness gave a short statement to Inspector Beatty. On the 14th he made a statement at the Lahore Railway Station to Inspector Abdul Aziz and identified Shuldham, who was present. Witness could not say whether Shuldham opened the leather bag between Changamanga and Montgomery.

In reply to Mr. Grey, witness said the clothing Shuldham was first wearing at Raewind was the same as that set before him in Court. The leather bag was among the articles in witness's compartment, but he did not notice it afterwards.

In reply to the foreman, witness said there was not a great deal of difference btween Shuldham's two suits. He could not really say whether he wore trousers or pyjamas.

In reply to the Court, witness said he did not notice Shuldham minutely when he returned to the compartment.

Guard Cook deposed to travelling with four British soldiers on the night in question. He saw the prisoners at Raewind and Multan.

In reply to Mr. Ganpat Rai, witness said at Raewind Shuldham had a steel trunk and bedding and at Multan a hand-bag as well.

By desire of the jury the statement made by witness at Multan on the 12th September was here read out. In his statement witness mentioned Shuldham's change of suits.

Mr. Swayne deposed to travelling with Shuldham from Montgomery. Witness noticed Framjee getting out at Montgomery. There was a litte brown bag under Shuldham's seat, and another little cloth-bag containing books on the seat. Shuldham seemed troubled, and remarked that the carriage seemed dull and miserable. He said he had family troubles. He was wearing a white coloured coat with silvery buttons buttoned right up, and calico drawers. A pair of white drill trousers was hanging on the bath-room door. At Khaniwal Mullins got in. He seemed to take no interest in things. He put his hands on the back of the seat and pressed his head on the closed fists. After the train started Shuldham read a chapter from the Bible and prayed. Witness did not think this behaviour extraordinary. He put it down to family affairs. As for Mullins, witness thought his mind was upset owing to loss of situation. At Multan City Shuldham went into the bath-room and put on the trousers hanging on the door. When he came out he had a little piece of rag in hand. Witness did not see what became of it. At Multan Cantonment Shuldham, anxious to alight, jumped out as the train was still moving, taking the hand-bag with him. Mullins followed soon after. Before leaving, Mullins made witness a present of a pair of dark glasses.

The Court here rose.

THE GREAT PARSI PUNCHAYET CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To read the Bombay papers of the last few days one would think that the destiny of a great nation had been hanging in the balance during the past two years. The learned Judges who have delivered themselves of portentously lengthy decisions—already "published in book-form, price Rs. 2"—seem, perhaps not unnaturally, to have been sufficiently impressed with the magnitude of their task, and the far-reaching not to say world-wide consequences of their conclusions.

May we not now entertain some faint hope that the great Zoroastrian nation, or race, or tribe, or community, or class, or caste—whichever they may be—will refrain from monopolising the courts of justice and public attention for some little time to come? Due tribute having now been officially paid to their great influence (social as well as religious), their vast wealth, their numbers, their thrift, their morality (theoritical and otherwise), the Parsis may surely now, without running any serious risk of being forgotten, safely hide themselves for a while from the public gaze.

In an early edition of Murray's Guide the number of these people in Bombay was given as 114,269! History does not relate who was responsible for this veracious estimate. In the first official census it was found that there were less than half that number. In 1891 they totalled 47,000 odd, and in 1901 there were but 46,000. Those "virgins of forty summers" who are said to be on the vain quest for husbands had better hurry up or the nation will shortly be extinct and the Great Panchayet case become a barren historical curiosity.

What strikes a mere outsider on a first perusal of the proceedings in this extraordinary case is the apparent perversity of ingenuity with which the issues were framed—mostly as queries in the form of a negative—and it would require a legally trained brain of high power to grasp with anything approaching certainty the actual result of the findings thereon, whether in the affirmative or the negative. However, it is perhaps as well that legal decisions should not be made too obvious or clear, otherwise they might operate in the way of lessening litigation, a result quite unthinkable, at least for a lawyer. But of one thing there can be no doubt whatever, namely, that one of their Lordships has given his learned brother an excellent character (Vulg. "chit") for disinterestedness, legal acumen, diligence, learning, assiduity, patience and a host of other virtues too numerous by far for recapitulation here.

In truth, Sir, this is an innovation in legal procedure which should meet with scant encouragement. If it is necessary to praise a Judge for doing well what after all he is well paid for doing, the praise in all conscience should come not from his own but from some higher tribunal. Besides, this sort of thing adds no moral weight whatever to a Judgment, while on the other hand it adds to its bulk and consequently to its cost, a sufficient reason—were there no other—for a speedy repression of such an unprecedented and undesirable outburst of fraternal adulation.—Yours, &c.,

ANTI-HUMBUG.

THE GUJERATI PAPER AT THE MATRICULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—It requires no great imagination to understand the drift of Mr. R. M. Antani's letter. It is apparently inspired to throw a damper on the criticism passed in the vernacular journals on Mr. Anjaria's attempt to parade his learning in setting a stiff paper in Gujarati at the last Matriculation Examination; and by seeking publicity through your columns its author aims at throwing dust in the eyes of those whose business it is at the University to take up the cudgels on behalf of the innocent students. Judgment of more "than a dozen students" out of 3,000, and probably belonging to Mr. Anjara's school at Jamnagar, is cited in Mr Anjaria's defence. Had Mr. Antani taken the trouble to go beyond the confines of his own town, or for the matter of that beyond the circle of Mr. Anjaria's satellites, he would have plainly known what keenness and resentment the question paper in Gujarati is looked upon by all true lovers of the language. So much has already been said in the native journals not only of Bombay but of of all the mofussil towns, that it would be superfluous for me to reiterate them here. But impartial critics would do well to have a glance at them before being taken in by Mr. Antani's passionate appeal, which hardly touches the fringe of the very important issues raised by Mr. S. M. Dave to whom he attempts to reply.

A GUJERATI.

A ZAMINDAR CHARGED.

Inciting Ryots.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 2.

In the case before Mr. Goode, Special Additional Magistrate at Bettiah, to-day, in which Radhumull is charged under Section 505, I. P. C., further evidence was taken and an adjournment granted on the application of the defence to prepare a brief for Mr. Garth.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

The hearing commenced to-day at Bettiah, before Mr. Goode, Special Additional Magistrate, of the case in which Mohamed Din, Zamindar, is charged, under section 505, I. P. C., with inciting riots not to pay rents or grow indigo.

Evidence was taken of a patwari and two ryots, who described meetings at which accused had persuaded the ryots to boycott Sahibs, leading them to believe that the reign of the Sarkar was over.

BILLIARDS.

Mr. Weiss, the Australasian Billiard Champion, who recently arrived in Bombay, played his first game yesterday evening at Pyrke's Saloon. He was conceding the well-known local amateur, Mr. Carnall, 700 in 1,000, and beat him by 88. His best breaks were :—58, 48, 119, 78, 56, 56, 67, 72, 46, 45, 31 and 59 (unfinished).

The evening wound up with a clever exhibition of fancy shots.

Further details will appear in to-morrow's issue.

MR. W. J. BRITTS, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, has been granted by the Secretary of State an extension of furlough.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

The Empire Bazaar.

THE Empire Bazaar to raise money to build Mause for the Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church at Byculla and to fit the Church with electric light and fans, was opened by Lady Hughes last evening in the Bombay Town Hall. About Rs. 20,000 are required for these purposes and towards this amount members and friends of the Church have been subscribing, but a much larger proportion of the total amount must be raised before the work can be commenced. An appeal with confidence is made to all who are interested in religious work in Byculla to make this Bazaar a great success. No pains have been spared to make it a most attractive and interesting function. The stalls are laden with useful and fancy articles. The Hall is decorated very tastefully. The side-shows are as entertaining as instructive. Concerts are arranged for the three evenings that this Bazaar is to last. A military band attends every afternoon. The Gipsy Palmist from Llangwllen is in attendance from 5 to 7 and 8 to 10 p.m. to give expositions of palmistry and delineations of character. Then again there is the delightfully amusing and entertaining comedietta entitled "Hook and Eye", performed by the G. I. P. Amateur Thespian Club. There is the phonograph, the talent of the world, at 6 p. m. This evening at 7 o'clock Mr. Spence will give a Lantern lecture "How to make money." Among the side shows Mr. Porter's fine art gallery is perhaps the most attractive. There are some competitions too : Hat trimming (for gentlemen only) in charge of Miss Wingrave, and a Box making competition (for ladies only) in charge of Mr. W. J. Kenshett. On the back verandah a shooting gallery is opened in charge of Mr. W. H. Ellison.

THE STALLS AND STALL-HOLDERS.

BRITISH ISLES.—As you enter the Hall you see a Flower Stall, where "Boquets, by maidens fair arranged, for silver coins will be exchanged." Several young ladies with Miss K. Trousdell as Secretary will supply you with a spray for your lady, a buttonhole for your coat, plants for your house, and ferns for your windows.

AUSTRALIA.—"Here you will find things to your mind:" crockery, cane-work, waistcoats, fancy-ware for gentlemen, ladies, children and babies. Mrs. Reynell, in charge of this stall with a dozen other ladies, particularly asks you not to fail to inspect this stall where is exhibited a fine selection of black wood carving and English crockery just imported.

AFRICA.—The continent for plain and fancy needlework, hand painted plaques, &c., &c. Mrs. Killeen, with eight other ladies, holds this stall.

INDIA.—This is practically a G. I. P. stall, where are "Goods Invaluable Provided." Mrs. Lewis and over a dozen other ladies hold this stall. They will gently draw your attention to "Our friends at their Best" and "The Mem Sahib's companion."

CANADA STALL is full of toys for girls and boys. Mr. Boardman and his four friends keep this stall, where one finds a fine selection of Christmas and New Year cards, the principal feature being the "Snow man just arrived from the Far West" with Christmas toys. There again you can get a Mellin's bottle for the baby and Mellin's Food too.

NEW ZEALAND.—Mrs. LaFrenais and her 15 friends say : "Never any stall we know nicer things than ours can show. Don't go by, taste and try." At this refreshment stall ices, sweets, mince meat, Christmas puddings, chutneys, pickles and jams can be had any time and a supper at 8 o'clock.

Last evening Mr. James MacDonald took the Chair at the opening ceremony which was performed by Lady Hughes.

This afternoon the Bazaar will be opened by Mrs. Fritchley, when Rev. J. F. Edwardes will take the Chair; while to-morrow Mrs. Aston will be the opener, Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson presiding.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

The services of Captain A. Gardiner, R.E., H. E. C. Cowie, R.E., and W. K. Russell, R.E., from the Chatham course, are transferred to military employ.

Captain Twist, 13th Hussars, becomes Adjutant, Hungerford Yeomanry Cavalry.

Captain Kinsman, "G" Battery, R.H.A., becomes Adjutant, West Riding R.H.A., of the Territorial forces.

Lieutenant Hewett, 7th Rajputs, is appointed a Supply and Transport Officer, 6th Class.

Lieutenant Day, Royal Field Artillery, i appointed to "T" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, at Ambala.

Captain C. E. Bower, 19th Battery, Roya Field Artillery, is posted to the Home establishment, on promotion.

Lieutenant Bethell, 1st Battalion, 8th Gurkhas, is transferred to the 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkhas.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, DECEMBER 3.—Lt. Col. Nuttall, A. and Co. from Ootacamund.
Maj. Brownlow, 21st Punjabis, from Jhelum.
Capt. Derman, Worces. Regt. from Ahmednagar.
Lieut. Mackenzie, 7th Rajputs, from Dinapore.
Col. Hamilton, 25th Punjabis from England.
Lt. Col. Brockman, 18th Inf. from England.
Lieut. Dickson, 1st S. Lancs Regt. from England.
Maj. Bateman-Champain, 9th Gurkha Rifles from England.
Col. Cowley, 8th Gurkhas, from England.
Capt. Kempson, E, Lanc. Regt. from Karachi.
Col. Lucas, U. S. I. from Sahara.
Lieut. Lindsell, 37th Dogras, from Nowgong.
Capt. Twist, 13th Hus, from Secunderabad.
Lieut. Leicester, 1st Brig. R. from Poona.
Lieut. Dumbell, The Shurwood Fus. from Bangalore.
Maj. Stephon, 14th Hus. from Bangalore.
Capt. Mactne, R.A.M.C., from Poona.
Lieut. Hulbert, 3rd Horse, from Neemuch.
Maj. Abercrombie, S. Army, from Satara.
Capt. Wylde, M. A. Dept. from Poona.
2nd Lt. Lucas, East Surrey Regt. from Mhow.
Lieut. Valentine Brown, 102nd Grenadiers, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES, DECEMBER 3.—Lieutenant Hulbert, 3rd Horse to Neemuch.
Lieutenant Lucas, E. Surrey Regt. to Mhow.
Lieutenant Stirling, 22nd Mule Corps, to Lahore.
Colonel Hamilton, 25th Punjabis to Rawal Pindi.
Lieutenant Colonel Broekman, 18th Inf. to Firozepore.
Lieutenant Dickson, 1st S. Lanc. Regt to Roorkee.
Major Bateman-Champain, 9th Gurkhas, to Dehra Dun.
Colonel Cowley, 8th Gurkhas.
Lieutenant Weeding, The Queens, to Deolali.
Major Thomson, S. and T. Corps, to England.
Major Dallas, S. and T. Corps, to England.
Major Hay, 5th Cavs. to Meerut.

THE S. S. "KAPURTHALA."

Escaped Convict Rescued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 3.

The master of the s.s. "Kapurthala," who left Chittagong last week and anchored at The Hastings on Monday last, on arrival in harbour, made a report to the Port Police, that while on his voyage here from Chittagong he picked up a Punjabi clothed in rags, drifting on a bamboo raft; the remnants of the clothing bore the Government mark of a broad arrow and the number 29124. He retained the man on board.

It appears that the raft was first sighted on Monday last. The steamer was stopped, a boat was manned by four lascars under the charge of the Chief Officer, Mr. Cross, and put off to the rescue.

On arrival alongside the raft it was noticed that the structure was covered with crabs, and a number of small sized sharks were swimming around it. A flag made of a bamboo pole and a piece of rag was fluttering on the raft, and the man was stretched on his back. He had a pewter water pot with a spout, an enamel bowl, a very battered umbrella, a blanket and a heavy bladed bamboo handled knife, much resembling those used by grass cutters.

The man, who was in a very emaciated and weak state, was tenderly handled and put into the boat, and the raft was then destroyed, as it would have been allowed to drift about.

The castaway was picked up 240 miles north of the Andamans. Had he been fortunate, he would have made Cheduba island, which lay about 60 miles from where he was picked up.

The man had a bag round his neck, in which was a religious book, presumably a copy of the Koran, and a string of beads.

On being questioned, he stated that he had been drifting about for a month, though it is highly probable that he exaggerates the length of time. Every care and attention was shown on the "Kapurthala" to the castaway. He was fed on invalids' food, was given clean clothes and a daily bath, and was kept comfortable, away from the passengers, who numbered 545.

To the police the castaway said in a very weak and tremulous voice that his name was Thuchcore and that he was the son of one Abdul Hadim. He was a native of ths Bhiah village, Puckaree township, Kashmir.

He was transported for life to Port Blair, for murder, two and-a-half years ago, and he left Port Blair about 29 days ago.

The police have sent him to hospital for treatment, and on his being restored to strength will keep him in custody till such time as information reaches here about him in answer to a cablegram sent to the Port Blair Jail authorities.

Prior to his being sent to hospital, the man was re-arrested on his own admission under Sections 54 and 224, I.P.C.

CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.

Clerk Threatens his Master.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 3.

A remarkable and sensational case was heard in the Western Magistrate's Court yesterday, before which Bench an Eurasian named H. G. Jacobs was prosecuted by Mr. P. W. Patel, Barrister-at-Law, for criminal intimidation.

According to the prosecution case the complainant had discharged the accused, who was his clerk, for misappropriation of money. The latter sent complainant a threatening letter, in which he assured him that he would obtain no more cases in Rangoon, and threatened him that either he or the accused would die next Monday if complainant did not pay the wages due to him.

In his defence the accused admitted writing the letter in question in a fit of excitement, and tendered the complainant an apology, which he refused to accept.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SPORT AT BHURTPORE.

Annual Duck Shoot.

THE RECORD BEATEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 3.

The annual duck shoot at Bhurtpore, which the Viceroy was obliged to relinquish among his other enjoyments, came off on Monday last.

The birds were known to be numerous, so that a heavy bag was anticipated. In the result the party, consisting of 32 guns, brought in 2,175 birds, and a pick up of 28 more carried the day's total to 2,203, giving a large majority over the previous Bhurtpore record of 1,970.

The highest score was that of the Maharana of Dholpor, who headed the list with 150 odd birds; he was closely followed by Colonel Pinhey, the Governor-General's Agent, and Major L. Impey, the Political Agent.

SIR E. BARROW.

Tour of Inspection.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 3.

General Sir Edmoud Barrow arrived at Trichinopoly on Monday last and inspected the 75th Carnatic Infantry.

He arrives here to-morrow.

ONE vacancy in the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will be open to competition at an examination to be held in June 1909 for admission into that branch of the service.

AN ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Indian National Congress in its "reincarnated" shape, which is going to be held at Madras at Christmas, enters upon a new stage of its existence, when it proceeds to work in a more business-like manner, with objects and methods framed and announced with "no creeping-foot or blinking eye" but in a straight and bold spirit, and with clear-eyed resolution in face of ungenerous attacks from a noisy minority.

Since the shameful break-up at Surat in December last, its promoters, for the present known as Conventionists, have worked in silence, and one noteworthy result of their patient labours is that the "Nationalists" have seen the wisdom of showing their readiness to sign the "Creed." Since December last the "creed" of the Conventionists has been made the target of the most puerile attacks from Nationalists, and finding the "Conventionists" obdurate, unbending and learning a most inestimable lesson from the drift of recent events, they have, by easy gradations first, mildly allowed the creed to be approved; then accepted it in principle and then shown their readiness to sign it. The unwisdom of all their childish tactics was put to the severest test and, finding themselves cornered by their opponents, they have no other alternative left but to accept the creed.

We all know that "Knowledge" comes but "Wisdom" lingers, but in the case of the Non-conventionists lingering wisdom has not entirely deserted them. While 'opinion' in their camps is yet in a 'fluid state' and must take time to tumble into order and take shape, it is well to remember how the quarrel arose over the four resolutions on "Swaraj," Swadeshi, Boycott, and National Education: "Swaraj" is now fairly settled, and each party now knows what Swaraj is and the Non-Conventionists have pretty clearly seen the wisdom of not quarreling over it. But then, there remain the other three resolutions. Unhappily the Non-Conventionists are too obtuse to perceive that the National Congress has a specialised function. Hitherto it has undertaken to focus the rays of other minds by collecting responsible and weighty opinion of men of experience and respectability in the country on political questions of pressing importance. It invites the co-operation of men whose views on political questions are marked by a soundness and moderation of judgment, men who can assess facts at their true value and who by habit, study and training have the capacity to value the principles which underlie the spirit and policy of all administrative measures. It is perhaps a comparatively easy thing to know facts but a far harder thing to perceive their true relationships and take them into one comprehensive judicial view. Much of the trouble which arose during the last two or three years at the old National Congress and culminated in the shameful incident in December last, arose from the fact that raw and immature counsel managed to have a noisy predominence. From the University-degree to the Congress Platfrom has hitherto been in too many cases, a short step say, one jump only and we have seen what bitter fruit it has borne in practice.. The work of such people has been a mixture of rashness and indecision, meddling and doing nothing. We have now entered upon a better stage when we feel persuaded that we begin under better auspices, with an over-powering sense of our limitations, when every step will be conceived and carried out in a more chastened and sober spirit.

The Congress has hitherto moved with cautious steps in spite of persistent attempts made by a noisy minority to force upon it a programme which it cannot well attend to. The attempt to precipitate the action of the leaders of the Congress, and to require an undertaking from them to include Boycott and National Education in its programme is rash and puerile and it proceeds from a radical misconception of the difficulty of handling two such questions as Boycott and National Education. I shall leave Boycott aside, as it may well be left to people who "with hands unequal to the task attempt to guide the chariot of the Sun." I have some suggestions to make with reference to the question of National Education. To put the whole question in nut-shell, I may venture to say, subject to correction, that in a country like India, with its sharply drawn distinction of race and religion, National Education has no meaning for us in the sense it has in England, Germany, France or America. The finer elements, the ethical and spiritual factors in each of these systems of National culture, in England, or Germany or France, are mixed with elements supplied by race, milieu and acquired momentum of their history, in varying proportions and it is that circumstance alone which gives its distinctive mark to each. There is nothing corresponding to that in any scheme of National Education for India. The object of the English educationist is to blend the two elements of "character" and "intellect" in a system of education which shall reserve for posterity in England, the "English leaven" in humanity. This is the root idea of National Education. Now will anybody tell me, what is the "Indian" leaven in humanity which is intended to be preserved in the interest of posterity? So much for National Education. There are however many questions relating to education for the whole country which are of vital importance and on which it would be expedient to focus the rays of many minds moving upon different planes and viewing the question from their own angle of observation. Education is an aspect of national life. It is not a department of specialised interest. It is the one great problem which is clamouring for precedence over others, and every patriotic Indian who really wants to work unobtrusively, who does not believe in regenerating his country by "thunder clap" ought to give his best attention to this subject. It would therefore be advisable to have a special organisation for this work in the shape of an "All India Educational Conference" where we may begin by collectiug opinion from all parts of the country and create an atmosphere of sound and well conceived ideas, which may ensure wise action. The question of ways and means may will be considered later on but there is some value in securing unanimity on common principles of action. What is really necessary is that there should be a separate agency which may exclusively devote its energies to this work. It is an endless task and one of which the possibilities are limitless. It is possible to obtain benevolent co-operation from the State if it is run on lines which could be particularly acceptable to it. There have been many abortive attempts made in Bengal of running education on National lines and they have borne their bitter fruit in many unperceived ways. The time has come when the question of Education should be dealt with by a separate agency like an All India Education Conference. There is a necessary connection between faulty education and crime as there is between ignorance and crime. In this connection it is well to remember that "the census of 1901 reported that there were 104,500,000, males in India who could not read, 826 boys out of every 1,000 of school age," who had no school to go to, and only 1 in 10 men literate, and 7 in 1,000 females.' This is how we stand. We have next to remember that the State if it increases the scale of its expenditure it does so for special reasons. The following figures throw a very instructive light on the objects of the State in spreading education over a wider area. Says Mr. R. E. Hughes in his book on the "Making of Citizens.' "The State intends to lead school education as its ally into the field against destructive currents that are threatening to undermine its power; States as a rule do not educate out of pure love, and charity, but from selfish motives, mainly fear and rivelry and shall it be said—parsimony! Schools are much cheaper than prisons—thus the annual cost of maintenance of a child in our schools is £2 11s.; in the gaol £28 7s.; in convict prison £. 43 16s."

In India matters have come to a head and education requires to be more speedily attended to both by the people as also by the State. Our education should be more up-to-date in its methods and should be managed in a more enlightened spirit. But the real fault lies with the people who cannot be brought to see in what kind of education their real salvation lies. The All-India Education Conference, if organised in the right spirit by reformers who to hatch an egg would not throw it into fire, might serve to create an atmosphere of correct and wholesome ideas which may ultimately lead us on to wise and steady progress. It is no use playing with catch words of cosmopolitan rhetoric or preaching a sermon on the precious heritage of our civilisation transmitted from generation to generation. We want the calculating genius of men who have earned their experience by studious toil and patient observation and who can judge between nicely balanced expediencies recommending conflicting courses of action.—Yours, &c.,

SADASHIV M. DIKSHIT.

Khetwadi, Girgaum.

ANJUMAN ZIA-UL-ISLAM.

A meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was convened under the auspices of the Anjuman Zia-ul-Islam on Sunday the 29th November 1908, at 9 p.m. to consider the alleged confiscation of the Kolhapore Juma Masjid and the Jaghir by the Kolhapore Darbar. On the motion of Moulavi Nazeer Hussin Sakha, the Mahomedan Missionary Khan Sahib Mohomed Ali Murgay, J.P., Chief Cazi of Bombay, was voted to the chair.

The chairman briefly explaind the object of the meeting and called upon Haji Riazuddin Ahmed Barelvi to address the audience about the subject. Haji Riazuddin Ahmed first of all read the following memorial submitted to His Excellency Lord Minto by the Mahomedans of Kolhapore. He drew the attention of the audience to this urgent grievance of their Mahomedan brethren of Kolhapore and concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"That this meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay requests the All India Moslem Leagus through their Provincial Branch in the Deccan to lend their powerful support to the memorial already submitted by their co-religionists of Kolhapore to H. E. the Viceroy of India".

This resolution which was seconded by Moulvi Abdul Munim Sahib Balkza, the High Priest of the Juma Mosque, Bombay, and supported by Moulvi Syed Gholam Mahomed Sahib Rafai, Peerzada and Mutavalli of the Rafai Durgha, was unanimously abopted.

A vote of thanks to the Chair was proposed by Moulvi Abdul Raaf Khan, Honorary Secretary, Anjuman Zia-ul-Islam.

The following is the petition referred to above:—

To. His Excellenay Lord Minto, Governor-General and Viceroy, of India. The humble petition of Moulvi Sayed Golam Hussain Valad, Kazi Moulvi Sayeddalla and others, Mahomedan inhabitants of Kolhapore, a Hindu Native State in the Bombay Presidency.

Most respectfully sheweth,—That there is an old Mosque in the city of Kolhapore built by the Musulman Kings of Bijapur. According to the custom then prevailing, the Kings dedicated handsome landed properties as "Wakf" or "Charity" for the maintenance of the said Jooma Masjid. This Mosque is one of the best relics or monuments of that age. Apart from the carved work, the inside stone walls of the Masjid contain Koranic texts in beautiful Arabic characters. Besides there are several tombs of pirs and saints in the precincts of the Musjid. Till the date of forcible confiscation of this Mosque by the Maharaja the Musulmans used to say their Friday prayers there, inasmuch as this was the only Jooma Musjid in the town. That the Maharaja first confiscated the charity lands of the Mosque; while the Mahomedans were absent at Bombay protesting before the British Government, the Musjid was also taken possession of by the Mabarajah. That when the Musulmans protested, the Maharaja directed them to put in an application with such Sanads as they had in their possession. They did. Since then nothing was done. The attempts of the Musulmans to get back their Sanads have also so far failed. That the Musulmans bring this fact with good deal of regret to the notice of the British Government, that to their utmost horror, the said Mosque instead of being reserve, under Government control for the use of the Mahomedans, the Maharaja has, with complete disregard of the Mahomaden feelings, allowed the same to be turned into a stable-godown and a warehouse. The tombs of Musulman Saints have not been respected and in some cases removed. That the Musulmans hope that this kind of unsanctity and wounding of the religious feelings would not be allowed to be continued under the paramountcy of this just and fair Government. That the Musulmans submitted petitions to the Political Agent, Kolhapore, and through him to the Governor of Bombay. The latter declined to interfere on the plea that the Maharaja of Kolhapore was an independent ruler. That then the Musulmans forwarded various petitions through the Political Agent, Kolhapore and the Governor of Bombay for submission to your Excellency, but unfortunately as it appears now, none of them was forwarded to its destination. We are consequently compelled to send this petition direct. We have also again sent copies of this memorial to the Political Agent as well as the Local Government with a request that they may be submitted to your Excellency. That the petitioners trust that their heart-rending cries would appeal to your Lordship. Here alone the petitioners hope to get justice and fair play. If your Lordship interferes to save this rare monument your Lordship will earn the everlasting blessings and gratitude of the Mahomadans. They will ever pray for your life and prosperity.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA RICE.

The following is a summary of the "forecast of the Rice Crop for the month of October 1908." [On an average of the five years ending 1906-07, the area under rice in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 9·9 per cent, of the total area under rice in British India.] The area under rice cultivation in the fifteen chief rice-producing districts is now reported to be 7,555,186 acres, an increase of 6,708 acres over the figures of the first forecast of this year and an increase of 303,158 acres over last year's actuals. Last month's figures for fallow and area destroyed by floods remain practically unchanged. Rainfall has been general during the first ten days of November. In the Arakan division rainstorms have done some damage and the bumper crop previously expected will probably be below normal; elsewhere crop prospects are good.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. Thomas Joseph Strangman, Barrister-at-Law, to be Advocate-General for the Presidency of Bombay, in succession to Mr. Basil Scott.

Messrs. Albert F. L. Brayne, I.C.S., and J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., are appointed to be Magistrates of the Third Class in the districts of Satara and Ahmedabad respectively.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. Procter to be the Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, to be computed from the 20th December, in succession to Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey.

Mr. R. P. Lambert, District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for eighteen months.

Mr. W. M. F. Clarke, on return to duty, to be District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, vice Mr. R. P. Lambert, proceeding on leave.

The special leave on urgent private affairs, granted to Mr. T. Walker, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge Sholapur, has been commuted into furlough and extended by four months.

Mr. W. P. Cowie, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Mr. William Whitaker, Temporary Inspector of Factories, to perform, within the limits of the Bombay Presidency, the duties described in Sections 16 and 29 of the Cotton Duties Act.

Mr. E. L. Sale, B.A. (Cantab.), I. C. S., on return to duty, to be Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar.

During the absence on leave of Mr. H. Crawford, pending further orders, Mr. R. Maidment to act as First Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay; Mr. E. Sequeira, B.A.; to act as Second Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay; and Mr. J. L. McQuade to act as Third Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Mr. A. E. Stanyon, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Surat Range, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for nine months, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

The Reverend C. Hutmacher, S. J., to be a member of the Bombay Christian Burial Board in place of the Reverend A. Gyr, S. J.

Mr. William Patrick Cowie, reported his arrival on the 25th November and has been appointed Assistant Collector of Ahmednagar.

Mr. Arthur Eric Willoughby Steward, reported his arrival on the 26th November and has been appointed Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. Henry Montgomery, reported his arrival on the 26th November and has been appointed Assistant Collector in Sind.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Monk, I.M.S., retired. Major S. E. Prall, M.B., B.S., I.M.S., to be Port Surgeon, Aden, and in medical charge, European General Hospital, Aden; Major A. F. W. King, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., to be Civil Surgeon, Aden; and Major W. S. P. Ricketts, M.B., I.M.S., to be Civil Surgeon, Sukkur, continuing to act as Port Surgeon, Aden, pending further orders.

Major C. R. Bakhle, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Sukkur, vice Captain C.C. Murison, L.R.C.S. & P., I.M.S., proceeding on leave.

Major S. Evans, M.B., M. Ch., I.M.S, to act as Civil Surgeon, Bijapur, but to be on general duty at Mahableshvar from date of relief by Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., pending his joining at Bijapur.

Mr. C. Walke has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India leave on medical certificate for five months and twenty days in lieu of the commutation and extension of six months previously granted.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The adjourned general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, when the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. Procter presided.

The Chairman stated that at the last general meeting of the shareholders a resolution was proposed that Sir Sassoon J. David and Mr. Pattani, the retiring directors be re-elected. Against this an amendment was moved for the election of Messrs. P. D. Lam and F. E. Dinshaw as directors.

A poll was demanded on the result of the vote taken at the meeting. The poll was taken on the 19th November and the result was that 9,152 shareholders had voted in favour of and 8,270 against the amendment, the majority in favour of the amendment being 882. The amendment was therefore carried, and the gentlemen named in it were elected directors. Another poll was demanded on the resolution regarding the appointment of Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co. as auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 1,500. The result of the poll was that 8,205 were in favour of the resolution and 9,1907 against it. The majority against the resolution was 902, and the resolution was therefore lost.

Mr. S. D. Lam moved that Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jassoobhoy be elected auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 1,500 per annum for the current year.

Mr. D. P. Shroff seconded the resolution, which was carried.

An extraordinary general meeting was then held when the Chairman proposed and Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey seconded the following resolution:—"That the resolution passed at the third Ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, held on the 8th October 1908, whereby the report of the directors together with the audited statement of accounts of the Company made up to the 30th June 1908, laid before that meeting, was adopted as amended by an amendment that a sum of Rs. 10,000 should be set apart for distribution as bonus among such of the staff as deserved it for good work, and that the amount be met in equal shares from the balance to be carried forward and the amount proposed to be carried to Reserve Fund, be rescinded, and that the report of the directors and audited statement of accounts made up to the 30th of June 1908, as laid before the said meeting of the 8th October 1908, be adpoted; the directors being advised that the amendment before mentioned was out of order, seven days' previous notice thereof not having been given."

THE MILL FIRE.

IN his report to the Commissioner of Police regarding the fire which broke out in the New Islam Mill on Wednesday last, Superintendent Priestley of the F Division says as under:—

"At about 12-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), a fire broke out in the Mule Department of the New Islam Mill on Supari Baug Road. The mill fire appliances were immediately set working and information was despatched to the Police and Fire Brigade. The Chinchpokli engine and Naigaum fire-manual were soon on the scene, followed by other engines and the fire was brought under control at about 1-45 p.m., but not before the fire had spread from the Mule to the Ring-frame and Weaving Departments. The Mill was at the time working, and it is believed the cause of the fire was due to friction. No loss of life occurred, and the damage caused is roughly estimated at about two lakhs, which is fully insured with the Prussian National and several other insurance companies. The Jam Mill fire-manual also assisted from its side of the yard."

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, NOVEMBER 29.

IN consequence of the collapse of the Oliphant Bridge during the recent flood, whereby communication from the Chudderghaut side of the City was interrupted, a temporary bridge is being erected across the bed of the river, from the boundary wall of the Residency Escort Lines on one side and Chudderghatt Durrwaza on the other, which will shorten the distance to the City from Esa Meah Bazaar by at least three furlongs.

***

Sir Charles Bayley returned last Friday evening and resumed charge of the office of Resident at Hyderabad yesterday from Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, who left here this morning and proceeds Home on six months' furlough. During the two occasions on which Mr. O'Dwyer has officiated as Resident here, he became very popular and he will always occupy a place of honour and regard in the minds of the people of Hyderabad of all classes, who hope for his return, in due time, as permanent incumbent of the office in which he officiated.

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Lieutenant Barclay Hill, I.M.S., attached to the 33rd Madras Light Cavalry, Bowenpilly, who was temporarily appointed Principal of the local Medical School, is to be relieved by Major Lumsden, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Ajmere, during the latter half of next month.

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There is reason to believe that an Expert Engineer is to be imported from Bombay for special duty on the staff of the Hyderabad Municipality. I understand that this gentleman is a Brahmin, possessed of extraordinary professional ability. But, with all due deference to the powers that be, it is rather provoking to find that, while "Nizzie pays" handsomely for the efficient manning of the various departments of the State, whose heads are supposed to be "stars" in their respective orbits, yet, when any crisis arises extraneous aid has to be employed to meet emergencies. I am neither a cynic, nor a carping critic; but is it possible to reconcile the situation that the circumstance betrays? It is said that as one grows older the pleasure of anticipation fades before the joys of remembrance and reflection. Well, is it pleasant to remember and to reflect that when Nature revolts and devastates the country, there is neither a Hamlet, nor even a Ghost, to act the part necessary for the solution of existent difficulties—at least in the opinion of the Government!

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After the disastrous flood, H.H. Nizam's Government, on the suggestion of Colonel Shore, I.M.S., Director of the Medical Department, appointed six special sanitary officers to look after the cleanliness and general sanitation of the affected parts of the City and Suburbs. These gentleman had their difficult labours imposed on them on the 8th October last and from the 25th November they have been released. My information is that one and all did really good work, and that it is not possible to single out any one of them for special praise.

***

As already mentioned, the Ladies' Relief Committee have done excellent work, I also said that the volunteers co-operated most unselfishly. I have since heard that His Highness the Nizam, on receipt of the favourable reports of these volunteers, commended that a list of their names be submitted to him. This has accordingly been done.

***

People who possessed houses on the banks of the River Moosi before the flood, having submitted petitions for permission to rebuild their habitats, have been informed that they may do so provided their lands do not encroach on the limits of the excluded area. Local expert engineers from Secunderabad will be asked to form a Committee and to decide on the areas to be demarcated for exclusion from building areas.

***

Some time in May last, a meeting was held at Major Wake's bungalow in Secunderabad for the purpose of establishing a Leper Asylum, towards which Mr. Dossabhoy N. Chinoy offered a substantial sum of money in the name of his deceased brother and himself; but as he subsequently proceeded to Europe the matter has nearly been forgotten. The segregation of lepers is not only an act of charity but a necessity "pro bono publico," and it is remarkable that in a place like Hyderabad, where sufferers tainted with that mutilating and incurable disease are found conspicuously everywhere, no steps are taken to construct an asylum for their segregation—at least on sanitary grounds. From a scientific investigation, the malady may not be calculated to be infectious, but it is none the less contagious; and therefore something should be done. If my memory serves me well, a proposal was made in the early 80s, when Sir Salar Jung I died, to erect a memorial to him, for which purpose collections were made. What that amount aggregated nobody knows; but supposing that it was invested profitably, the presumption is that after over a quarter of century the capital and compound interest accrued would represent a fairly large sum. I ask, why this amount should not be utilized for a Leper Asylum, particularly when, if all that is anticipated be true, no further endowments would be necessary, nor even Government aid?

***

Our Padres have often remarked with disapproval that Englishmen in the Land of Exile—this poor India now in the throes of anarchy—instead of practising the dictates of their religion and its rituals, relapse into a state of indifferentism, which brings upon them the silent contempt of their spectators. It is painful to think of the charge as a general one, but it is excruciatingly humiliating when it is particularised. Here, for example, Christian heads of departments are very sensitive in observing Hindu and Mahomedan festivals and closing business in consequence, but where Christian festivals are concerned they regard it as a bad precedent to respect them, and so jog along with everyday routine, as though there was nothing to arrest their attention, which affronts and affects their Christian subordinates no less than their non-conformist subordinates. The culminating point is reached when Christian Principals and Head Masters of schools forget Days of Obligation—such special occasions as Ascension Day, All Saints, All Sents, Maundy Thursday, Whit Monday, etc., which are allowed to pass as if there was nothing to venerate in them. However much strict regularity of Church attendance there may be, every man—mingled in heterogenous sorroundings—must show that he has some regard for his particular religion. Hindus and Mahomedans have that privilege. Why not Christians?

AT the Clydebank Shipbuilding Yard, on the 7th instant, Messrs. John Brown & Co., Ltd., launched the "Orsova," a twin screw steamer of approximately 12,000 tons gross register, specially designed for the Australian Mail and passenger service of the Orient Line. The Orient Company has recently concluded a new contract with the Commonwealth Government which secures to them a subsidy of £1,70,000 per annum until 1920, and it is accordingly augmenting its fleet by five vessels similar in size and character to the "Orsova." Three of these are building on the Clyde, and two at Belfast and all will be delivered in the early months of next year.

THE MYSTERY OF LOURDES.

Lourdes has for fifty years been for all those who are interested in the supernatural a place of intense interest, a place about which even devote Catholics are not unanimously minded, one regarding which the philosophic doubter can come to no conclusion, where even Zola's intellect was baffled, and the science of a thousand physicians has encountered what was to them inexplicable.

It is still inexplicable—from every point of view. Even the Church, which, promptly took Lourdes under her protection, cannot explain much that happens at Lourdes, and has not, even yet, after the lapse of half a century, authoritatively demanded belief in either the apparition of Our Lady or the miraculous healing of the sick as an article of the universal faith. It still leaves the individual consciences of Catholics free to believe or to disbelieve the supernaural origin of all that is connoted by the geographical word "Lourdes." And, possibly, because of that a vast majority of Catholics has believed, and acquired a devotion to Our Lady of the Grotto; although there is evidence that this devotion is neither so fervent nor so widespread as it once was.

One of the most inexplicable things about Lourdes to the mere human intelligence is the partiality of its healing action. All diseases and all sick persons are not healed there. Comparatively simple ailments remain; while insurable complaints vanish in a few seconds at touch of the water from the miraculous spring, even when that is administered to the patient in his own home, in a foreign land, hundreds of miles from Lourdes. Nor is it at all a question of the faith or piety of the patient.

Avowed sceptics and persons without the slightest hope of cure or amelioration have healed; while men and women whose faith seemed sufficient for the removal of mountains, whose lives were pure and unstained, have visited the piscine again and again, without being vouchsafed any answer to their hopeful petitions. Nor is there any limitation to the kind of disease that has been cured at Lourdes; cancer of the stomach and of the heart, hernia, cirrhosis, bronchitis, Bright's disease, acute nephritis, deafmutism, blindness, caries, necrosis, arthritsi, conjunctivitis, elephantiasis, lupus, cholera, tetanus, tumours, neurasthenia, syphilis, morphinomania, with wounds and sores, and broken bones.

As an instance of this seemingly unreasoned and unintelligent partiality we may take the case of the Villepinte Asylum for consumptives.

In successive years certain of the patients from this institution, mainly those in the third stage of phthisis, when their condition is considered hopeless, were taken on pilgrimage to Lourdes. Fourteen of these went in 1896, but only eight were cured. In 1897 twenty were taken of whom again eight were cured, some of these only partially. In 1898 twenty-four made the pilgrimage, and although fourteen appeared to have been cured only eight of these were so permanently. Of those who made the pilgrimage in vain none survived beyond a brief period. These facts are given and substantiated in M. Georges Bertrin's well-known work "Lourdes: "A History of its Apparitions and Cures," a translation of which by Mrs. Philip Gibbs has just been published by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench and Co. in the "International Catholic Library," edited by the Rev. J. Wilhelm, D. D., Ph. D.

M. Bertrin, of course, writes as a devout Catholic convinced of the truth of the apparitions that Bernadette Soubirous claimed to have seen, and of the fact of miraculous cures having taken place at the spot where such apparitions appeared, as also of the divine origin of the whole. He also believes, as he writes in his "Conclusion," that the events at Lourdes were "a providential manifestation designed to strike an incredulous and wandering generation who were becoming insensible to the action of God in the world."

If that were indeed the design, then, in so far as finite knowledge and observation go, it has failed of its purpose. The Non-Catholic world believes no more in miracles than it did before. The scientific world is no more convinced of the existence of the supernatural. France, the favonred land in which the manifestations have taken place, is less Catholic, less Christian, more material, more sceptical, than it was before the vision of Bernadette. The mission of Lourdes is, from M. Bertrin's point of view, still unfulfilled; apparition and miracle have alike proved a failure. The "raison d'etre" of Lourdes is still unexplained and remains inexplicable.

Nevertheless, his volume in its English translation is of great interest and value to all—whether Christian or non-Christian—who believe in the supernatural order. The work divides itself naturally into two parts: the fact of the apparitions and the fact of the miraculous cures. Upon the evidence adduced it is impossible for any one to doubt either that Bernadette saw the appearance of Our Lady against the rocks of the grotto of Massabielle, or that she was directed by the apparition to the spot from which at her touch broke out the spring of water that has since excercised such healing properties. The story of this disovery is charmingly told, and Bernadetta's unshaken testimony during many subsequent years bears witness alike to the vividness of her vision and the probability of its reality. Although she might have become a rich woman from the gifts of those who were grateful for the cures vouchsafed them, she would never take any such gifts; and preferred to live the quiet life of a Sister of Charity at Nevers until the day of her death there. Even her mother, poor though she was, refused the alms offered her; a tradition that one could have wished her family and remote kinsmen had continued; since, when the present writer visited Lourdes in 1899, the appeals for custom and patronage made in the form of advertisements by persons who claimed some kinship with Bernadette proved the most repellant feature of the little Pyrenean town.

As to the fact of cures having taken place at Lourdes, which are unaccountable by natural laws there is evidence in this book to satisfy the most sceptical. Even Zola was staggered by what he witnessed on the spot, though it did not convert him to Christianity. This record of cures, supported by the certificates of countless medical men, is unassailable. But it will probably leave the intellect of the average Englishman—even of him who is a believer in supernatural happenings—untouched, so far as the logical conclusions of M. Bertrin are concerned.

IN common with other Cable Companies, the earnings of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company have not been quite so good during the first half of this year as in 1907, as shown by the Report for the six months. The gross earnings for the period are some £14,100 lower at £290,300, so that although working expenses have also fallen by £5,000 to £150,900 the net profits are £12,200 lower at £120,400. The dividend for the half-year remains unchanged at 2½ per cent., and the sum carried forward is £65,800, or £9,160 less than that brought into the accounts. During the six months the Reserve Fund has been further depleted by the cost of the Java Cocos cable, amounting to £78,900, and also by the sum of £8,800 for renewals, and now stands at £994,200.

THE OCCULT WORLD.

A Letter from Robert Houdin.

It is a curious thing how the most celebrated conjurers themselves have been impressed by spiritualistic mediums. Take the case of Alexis Didier, the Parisian clairvoyant, and Robert Houdin, perhaps the most famous of all French masters of sleight of hand. We quote a letter from Houdin to the Marquis de Mirhille recording his experiences at a game of ecarte within Alexis:—

Monsieur: As I had the honour of informing you, I had a second seance; that at which I assisted yesterday at Marcillet's was even more marvellous than the first, and left no longer any doubt on my mind as to the lucidity of Alexis. I presented myself at this sitting with the predetermination of closely watching the game of ecarte which had astonished me so much. This time I took even greater precautions than at the first trial; for, distrusting myself, I took one of my friends as a companion, whose calm character could appreciate coolly and establish a sort of equilibrium in my judgment. Here is what passed and you can judge whether subtilites could ever produce effects like those I am about to cite. I unsealed a pack of cards brought by me and the envelope of which I had marked so that it could not be changed. I shuffled and got the deal. I dealt with all the precautions of a man skilled in the finesse of his art. Useless precautions? Alexis checks me, and pointing out to me one of the cards which I had just placed before him on the table, says, 'I have the king!' But you know nothing about it yet, as the trump card is not given out. 'You will see,' he replied. In effect I turned up the eight of diamonds, and his card was the king of diamonds. The game was continued in rather an old manner, for he told me in advance the cards which I ought to play, although I had them concealed under the table, and held tight in my hands. Every time he had to play he would present one of his own cards without turning it up, and it was invariably found to be the card "en rapport" with that which I had myself played.

"I have returned from this seance as much overwhelmed with astonishment as I could be, and persuaded that it is quite impossible that either chance or address could have produced effects so marvellous—Receves, Monsieur, etc.

(Signed) "ROBERT HOUDIN.

May 16, 1847."

THE STORY OF GORDON HOPE.

Take, for instance, the case recorded in Miss Katherine Bate's last book, "Do the Dead Depart," published by Mr. T. Werner Laurie.

Mrs. Hope had lost her boy Gordon, to whom she was devoted, at the early age of twelve. For long she was inconsolable; but after six months, by the merest accident, she was induced to take up a planchette and found in a young servant girl a medium through whom by its aid she could communicate with her lost child. The nature and character of the replies seemed to leave no doubt that this was a genuine communication and not a freak of one of those capricious entities by which, as Mr. Carrington has suggested, planchette seems so frequently to be possessed. The boy's simplicity, warmheartedness and frankness of nature were revealed in all that he wrote. But in addition to this he supplied certain evidence by means of the instrument which, though totally unknown to all those present was subsequently verified in every detail. Such were the facts he gave with regard to earth-life of his tutor in "the Happy Land," as he called the place in which he lived. Equally, if not more, remarkable was the information given on a matter in itself essentially trivial with regard to his own brother. The facts were elicited in reply to an inquiry of Miss Bates' put to Mrs. Hope as to whether the brother believed in Gordon's identity, and whether he accepted the writings as coming from him:

"'Percy cannot very well doubt them,' she said quickly, 'after some of the experiences he has had. I will tell you one of them that happened quite lately.' "Percy Hope had gone on the stage and had been fortunate enough to obtain a good berth in the company of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, then on tour. He had been very anxious to have a reliable watch and his mother had been saving money to send him the best she could afford. She had sent this to the town where there the company was due to be playing at that special time; but she heard nothing from Percy of its arrival, and as the weeks passed on, she became anxious, both about the watch and also about Percy himself. In her trouble she confided in Gordon and begged him to try and find out something about the watch if it were possible, and also as to Percy's health and well being . . . A few days later Gordon announced (in answer to an urgent appeal) that he had found out, but that he would rather not tell her. This naturally increased her fear, and she pressed him to tell her at once, as the suspense was worse than any news could be.

"But, mummy, I don't want to tell you. It's nothing very bad. Percy isn't ill, but he will call me a little sneak if I tell you." Mrs. Hope still begged him to relieve her fears and promised not to write to Percy about anything Gordon might say, but to wait until she saw him. She then added, 'So do tell me, darling, Did Percy ever receive the watch I sent him?' 'Yes,' he got it all right; but he has taken it to the pawn-shop. That is why he does not like to write to you about it. He got 2s. 6d. for it (I cannot be sure of exact sums), and 1s. 9d. for a pencil he took with it. It was a shop in —— Street." Gordon also gave the number and the name of the shop.

"Mrs. Hope waited patiently for Percy's return to London, and then confronted him with Gordon's script.

"'Good God!' he said in his astonishment 'How on earth did he know all that? It is all perfectly true, mother.

CAN CLAIRVOY

BY THE WAY.

"TYBURN TREE."

Some very gruesome and curious particulars are supplied by Mr. Alfred Marks in his new volume "Tyburn Tree: Its History and Annals" (Brown, Langham). It appears that about 50,000 people were done to death at Tyburn. The earliest mention of the place in connexion with executions is in 1196, but the gallows is believed to have been there at least a quarter of a century earlier. The last execution at Tyburn took place in 1753. All sorts and conditions of men were among the victims. But hanging in those far away days was no rare thing anywhere, and connected with it were some strange practices. Mr. Marks mentions the execution of a man at Spalding. "The bailiff of Spalding brought the man to the gallows, the bailiff of Weston brought the ladder to the gallows, the bailiff of Pyncebeck found the rope, the rest was done by the bailiff of Multon."

"KETCH" AND DUVAL.

A considerable part of Mr. Marks's book is taken up with a chronological list of the principal victims of Tyburn. The most famous of all the hangmen there was Jack Ketch, who officiated from about 1663 to 1686. Ketch is twice mentioned in Dryden. His real name was Price, and he was executed in Bunhill Fields for murder in 1718. One of the best known names of those executed at Tyburn was Claude Duval, the famous highwayman, who, it is said, "gave a tone and dignity to the profession which it never wholly lost." Duval was born in Normandy, and came over to England as page to the Duke of Richmond. After Duval's body was cut down it was conveyed to the Tangier Tavern in St. Giles's, where it lay in state.

Dr. JOHNSON'S OBJECTION.

The transference of the executions to Newgate drew forth an objection from Dr. Johnson. "The age," he said, "is running after innovation; all the business of the world is to be done in a new way; Tyburn itself is not safe from the fury of innovation! No, sir! It is not an improvement; they object that the old method drew together a number of spectators. Sir, executions are intended to draw spectators. If they do not draw spectators, they do not answer their purpose. The old method was must satisfactory to all parties; the public was gratified by a procession; the criminal was supported by it. Why is all this to be swept away?" It was on December 9, 1783, that the first executions took place in front of Newgate.

A NEW KNIGHT'S ROMANTIC CAREER.

Mr. James Duckworth, who has just been made a knight, has had a very romantic career. He worked in a calico mill in Whitworth Valley, near Rochdale, when he was eleven years old, and, according to the "Manchester Guardian", had to wear thick wooden clogs and to stand on a raised plank placed between the machines to make him tall enough to reach the loom. His working hours were from six o'clock in the morning until six o'clock at night. He inherited a sound constitution, and grew tall under conditions which, though hard, were in some ways not so bad, he thinks, as they might be to-day.

ROYAL MARINE, MISSIONARY AND TEA-DEALER.

At the age of seventeen young Duckworth ran away from home and enlisted in the Royal Marines. He was bought out after six months and returned to Lancashire, but not to cotton weaving. He sold second-hand books in the market-places of South Lancashire towns for a time, and later he got a job at 14s. a week in a warehouse. On that wage he supported his wife and child and kept a home together. For a time he was town missionary at Heywood. Then a friend started him in the tea trade. He was given a pound of tea made up in two-ounce packets, and these he hawked from door to door. Success came quickly. He ended by being a wholesale tea-dealer with a warehouse in Manchester, to which he afterwards added many branch food-product businesses.

LORD STRATHCONA'S TITLE.

The question has been sometimes raised as to whether Lord Strathcona's title will be perpetuated after his death. When in Canada recently his Lordship stated that provision had been made to insure the permanency of the title:—"But after my death," said his Lordship, "the title will not be continued exactly in its present from. As a matter of fact, there have been two letters patent in regard to it. The first, which was issued by the late Queen Victoria, gave me the title of Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal of Glencoe, in the county of Argyll, and of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec and Dominion of Canada. The second letters patent, which was issued by the present King, give me the title of Baron Mount Royal and Strathcona. It is this last-named form of the title which will be handed down to my successors, the Canadian part of the title coming first and the Scottish part second." Lord Strathcona has only one child—a daughter, who is married to Dr. Bliss Howard, a Montreal doctor now settled in London. The title will descend to her and to her heirs male.

STILL THEY LIVE.

The case of the man who, lived for seven years with part of a bullet in his brain is by no means unparalleled. Zacutus reports that a man carried half a knife in his brain for eight years without inconvenience. Another eminent surgeon had a negro under his care for epilepsy, which was cured by the removal of the blade of a knife, an inch and a half long, from the anterior part of the left lobe of the brain, where it had remained for three years; while, not long ago, the "Lancet" recorded the removal of a knife-blade three and a half inches long from the brain of a child of four.

COMPENSATIONS.

What care I for the bitter things men say,
The slanderous idle talk, the foolish words,
While I may listen to the song of birds?
Best let the world pursue its noisy way.
Does not the wind yet murmur in the trees,
The water flow
With soothing music? So I let them go,
And fill my soul with voices such as these . . .
Why should I vex my soul for outward things?
My room is narrow . . . but the world is wide.
Few things I own . . . and yet am satisfied,
For Nature gives to beggars, as to kings.
While for the world . . . though it may slander, blame,
I heed it not:
Such transient sound is easily forgot:
. . . The wind, the sea, the stars are yet the same.

—Dorothy Neville Lees in the November "Pall Mall Magazine."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS FASHIONS.

The mists of November are with us in full force, indeed, writes our Paris lady correspondent, one might quite truthfully call them fogs, for Paris has encroached somewhat on London's historic prerogative of late years, and the Parisians can no longer lay claim to weeks of clear, bright winter weather. Rather must they prepare for rain and wind, with brief interludes of frost and sunshine, and probably such stern realities have caused all sensible women to cut their clothes to fit their weather. Thus it is, then, that in spite of the many impracticabilities of present fashions the long skirt, for walking purposes is not among them, and one cannot but rejoice when one remembers the miseries one has endured from past efforts to gather it well out of the mud so that one's boots might remain comparatively clean! The Parisienne sometimes succeeded, the Englishwoman never, and both got frozen fingers for their pains. There is, however, a difference between this year's skirts and those of last year, for instead of being abundantly kilted and pleated they are absolutely plain and narrow. The result of this means exaggeration, of course, and we now see women, mincing along in skirts not more than a yard and three-quarters wide. The effect is neither graceful nor convenient, and the remarks of the bonne bourgeoise thereon are instructive. The wearers of them belong chiefly to two classes; the little ouvriere, who finds them economical, marks one, and the lady of the "half-world" marks the other. Therefore, we may strike them out as far as "respectability" is concerned. The word is not a nice one, I know, but it inspired a poem once; so let it pass, and let me get on with my story. As a matter of fact, the average walking skirt at present is from two and a half to three yards wide, and if well cut it looks graceful and is practical. The coat above it should be fairly long and hang from the shoulders, not from the waist. A small hat in the toque species makes a prettier finish to the picture than does the big hat, but opinions may clash on this point, and one sees as many of one as of the other.

AN AFTERNOON GOWN.

A design I saw recently was a charming afternoon gown from Aine Montaille's. In it was length and a certain amount of fulness. The material used is velvet and the colour old rose. It is trimmed with embroidery and soutache in different shades of the same colour. The yoke and sleeves are in white spotted net overworked in gold. And here let me give a word to the wise. White and cream yokes are growing smaller every week, and in some cases are not used at all. An empiecement of embroidery to match the gown is now much in favour with only a ruche of white net round the throat to relieve the whole. It was at Aine Montaille's also that I saw some very pretty crepe the chine blouses for wearing with high-waisted tailor-made skirts. They were tucked all over, and had long sleeves. The colours were such as only Paris seems to produce: blues which look old but not faded; greens which soothe the senses by their soft coolness; and warm Indian reds which would cure the soul of its blackest melancholy any day. The prevalence and power of the princess gown make me think of the little candle whose beams shone so far in a naughty world that even love, which is said to be blind, became aware of them. Even thus has the princess robe permeated into the feminine mind, so that no effort is too great which tends to make the figure fit to wear this graceful but difficult garment. I have often wondered what the Parisienne has done with her hips and her general air of robust health since the frail style of beauty has come in and quite by chance I learned something of her methods. My informant is a middle-aged lady who keeps an "Etablissement des Bains." She is not an ordinary lady at all for though she now ranks as a bourgeoise, and a commercial one at that, she bears a name which was once great in France, and her ancesters held high office under Napoleon. Moreover, she herself is an authority on the Beaux Arts, and was once known among the "critics." The "Etablishment des Bains" came to her as an heritage, and being none too well provided with this world's goods she determined to make her heritage pay. What is more, she has succeeded beyond the dreams of avarice, for she went into her work heart and soul, both of which are essentially French—that is to say, gay and courageous. And now all fashionable Paris goes to her for treatment, and she brings down their weight, refines their outlines, clears their complexions, and generally fits them for wearing clinging gowns with graceful ease by methods purely simple and hygienic. She could, of course, unfold many a tale, but she is nothing if not discreet, and her most piquant stories leave no clue to personalities, I may mention that she is inclined to laugh at "women's rights" as put forward to-day, much as love might laugh at locksmiths. For does she hot know tricks worth two of any propounded by the "Suffragette"—even as did her ancertors?

FASHIONABLE HAIR-DRESS.

"No lady who wishes to be in the fashion can do without postiches." So said the winner of the international hair-dressing competition in London in talking over the contest with an interviewer. "A lady's own hair will do as a foundation coil to which the postiche may be attached, but it is not possible to use it in getting the proper effect required for the modern Grecian style, which is to be the fashion this winter."

"What is the modern Grecian style?"

"It is easily explained, but has often been misunderstood. It does not consist in bunching curls indiscriminately at the back of the head, and getting an overweighted and often ludicrous effect, but it is a dressing continued to appoint which would be made by the meeting of two lines drawn from the forehead and mouth. The front of the head is dressed quite simply, without any artificial building up, and is waved with a parting at the side or in the middle, the long effect being gained by building up the curls in the lines that the simpler Grecian knot used to follow.

"To get a good effect the contours of the head and face must be carefully studied. The addition of the curls both behind and in front of the ear will be found to assist in getting the line needed, and also tend to soften the features. You might have noticed the use I made of them the other night. In dressing the head which was to be done in Grecian style, I used entirely artificial hair, transformation, postiches, and the tiny side curls, and with such success that the judges who, as you saw, only came in when all was over, had considerable difficulty in discovering where the artificial hair began. These little side curls are, perhaps, suggestive of the Early Victorian ringlets, but, if not exaggerated, they are a delightful finish to the Grecian head.

"Hair with the henna tinge is the most fashionable colour. It suits this particular style of dressing much better than dark hair, which does not display the hair-dresser's work to any advantage. If every lady could have light hair—blonde cendre, blonde dore, or hair with that copper tint that henna gives, and which throws up every wave and every subtle suggestion of the artist's comb, we hair-dressers might get credit for the amount of work we put into a coiffure."

"Which is better suited to the present style, short hair or long hair?"

"Short hair, or, rather, hair that is not very long. Some women think that if they have very long hair they can make it into little curls, but a patient trial and a calm survey of the result in their mirror will convince them that the postiche must be bought, and not grown.

"It is a mistaken habit of a good many women to place indiscriminately any ornament they may happen to possess in their hair. Whatever ornaments are used, combs, pins, ribbons, aigrettes, should accentuate or assist the lines desired, in the style chosen. For the Grecian style, this new comb, which has been specially designed to 'hold' the curls, is the best. It is fixed in the coil of the lady's own hair, and has the curls arranged to the rest on it. "This feather ornament," he held up a deliciously soft blue bird of paradise, "is one of the favourites, of the season. It is expensive, but the softness which it gives to the style makes up for its initial cost. A ribbon the colour of the grown will also be much worn this winter, worn through the hair, and held by this pin, which is specially made with an opening for it."

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

MR. JONES REVIVING HIMSELF.

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, having finished with America for a little while, has returned to our play market and our Haymarket like a giant refreshed—though this must not be taken as one of my best attempts at a pen-portrait. Neither must "Dolly Reforming Herself" be taken as one of Mr. Henry Arithur Jones's best attempts at comedy. But the name of the author is writ large upon the work and his characteristics as a dramatist are as vigorously presented in his latest play as in his greatest play—and I suppose that would be "The Case of Rebellious Susan." Mr. Jones loves "a scene," and he loves keeping us waiting for it. In "Dolly Reforming Herself" he keeps us waiting two acts and a half for it. But when it does come it does and no mistake except perhaps the mistake of exaggeration. The visitor at the Haymarket will find himself in much the same circumstances as the American farmer who prayed for rain for his crops and got assaulted by a hurricane for his trouble. "No, Lord that's 'too' ridickerlus," said the farmer. And the person who sees "Doily Reforming Herself" and storming at her husband will say the same only that he will say it to Mr. Henry Arthur Jones.

TANTRUMS.

Mr. Jones, I repeat, loves "a scene." And apparently he has a great respect for the women who is spirited enough to make a big one. Dolly makes a prodigious scene, a scene that in real life could not fail to lead to an application for judicial separation. But in Mr. Jones's play it simply leads to renewed spooning between herself and her husband; which, in a way, if we go at all deeply into the matter, reveals the author as a whole-hog champion of the shrieking shrew. This is very noble of him, but for myself I would dearly like to see Dolly soundly punished for making such a wild beast of herself. And all because her doting husband wants to see how he stands with regard to her preposterously heartless millinery bills. "Dolly Reforming Herself" is Mr. Henry Arthur Jone's revenge for not haying been the author of "The Taming of the Shrew."

SCENE IN THE HAYMARKET.

"Dolly Reforming Herself" is, as a title, only one of Mr. Jones's jokes. Dolly does not reform herself, and does not make any attempt to do so. The title is a mere smile—a smile by Mr. Henry Arthur Jones. For Dolly spends most of her time in reforming the beautiful wife of Professor Sturgess—a lady who finds her husband, as we find him, a little dull, and who derives a special pleasure, as we do, from the presence of young Captain Lucas Wentworth, a part most admirably played by Mr. Charles R. Maude. Dolly's "scene" with her husband, Harry Telfer, comes at the end of the third of Mr. Jones's four acts. It is extremely cleverly acted by Miss Ethel Irving and Mr. Robert Loraine, but there's nothing much in it but noise. If it were played by an inferior actress and an inferior actor on the stage of an inferior music-hall its success would depend upon how many plates and dishes the "renowned sketch artistes" could afford to smash in one evening. At the Haymarket it depends for its success upon artistes without the "e," and it does not depend upon them in vain, as you will see for yourselves, and should.

HER MILLINERS' BILLS.

The scene is what one might describe as "the usual row over the bills, my dear." Only that it is the usual row very much more than usual. The husband, as each bill is put before him, jumps up and cries "Good heavens!" He paces about the room like a lion at the Zoo whose friend in the next cage is being fed first. Then he sits down again and has another bill presented to him, and to this also he cries "Good heavens," and then goes for another frenzied walk round the furniture. I think he kicks the footstool this time; and, I more than think, I know, that if Mr. Henry Arthur Jones had been drawing this scene in a "halfpenny comic," instead of writing it for a West-end theatre, his enraged husband would have kicked the cat. At the music-hall he would have put his foot through a milliner's hat-box, and stuck the cold mutton-pie on his head in mistake for his hat, and the wife would have fainted in the arms of the lodger, and the comic page-boy with the carroty wig and the scarlet nose would have rung a large handbell with all his might to guard against the fearsome possibility of there not being sufficient din already. But we are at the Haymarket; and so Mr. Robert Loraine sits down again and reads more bills.

MISS IRVING'S OUTBURST.

All this has been working Dolly up to that pitch of strident termagancy which so nearly brings Mr. Jones's art tottering to the level of the turbulent music-hall sketch. The fiery storm bursts—and it is awful. Dolly becomes a human firework—a "Katherine" wheel. It is here that Mr. Henry Arthur Jones is mightily angry with Mr. William Shakespeare for having invented (if Stratford-on-Avon's pet inhabitant ever invented anything) Katherine and Petruchio. "He didn't do it properly," says Mr. Jones. "I'll show the people what a real shindy is like between a man and a shrew!" And then he sets his Dolly against the other's Katherine; and Katherine retires from the field of battle, quivering from head to foot with Dolly's knock-out blow. You can almost see little bits of Shakespeare's Katherine strewn about the stage. The noise and the heat of Dolly's rage must be experienced to be believed. It is all wonderful—and some of it is painful. She sends the hard words rushing so madly to her tongue, that they seem to stumble at the opening of her throat, and to tear its walls. It is as if the actress had swallowed a panic by mistake, and was tumbling over herself to get rid of it. It is terrific, and it brings down the house. Soon it will bring down the house next door, and then there will be trouble. Seriously, though, this scene over Dolly's milliners' bills is one of the angriest theatrical storms I ever found myself in without my overcoat. and I have been to all of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's plays, some of Mr. Bernstein's and one or two of Mr. Alfred Sutro's. It must be a fearful strain on Miss Ethel Irving, and I trust for her own sake, that she may get Mr. Jones to modify what he may consider the requirements of this extraordinary scene. I have heard that his humanity is large, and I do not doubt that so charming an actress as Miss Irving could get him to let her off some of the emitting of those alarming vocal fireworks. They are most dangerous to a delicate art like Miss Ethel Irving's. Of course, a lot must be conceded to Mr. Jones as a scientist—a scientist with Professor Sturgess as his mouthpiece. The Professor informs us at the beginning of the play that all our faults are due to our having too much "grey matter" in our brains. If we can disperse that "grey matter," or make our will power superior to it, there is little danger of the women among us becoming wild cats and the men among us catching a mild form of Don-Juanitis.

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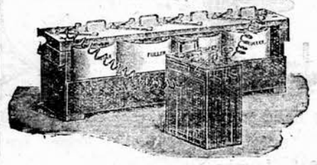

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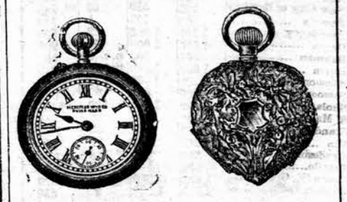

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COMMERCIAL NEWS

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, DEC. 2.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 3.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 13/16	Ex ½	
3 do. Rentes	97	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	96 3/8	5/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	82 9/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	22		1/8
do. do. 2 months' bank	22 1/16		1/16
do. in New York ...	47 5/8		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·11 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20 47 1/4	1/4	
do. do. do. New York.	4 24 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight..	2 1/4		1/8
do. Indian and Bills 6 months' sight ..	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 8 months' Fine Trade Bills ..	2 2/4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 7/8		1/4
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2		1/4

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 3/4d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/11—¼ unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver.—Fall caused by speculative selling.

At the Periodical Biddings on Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 40,00,000.
Rs. 13,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 20,20,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 6,60,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 40,00,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 15·91.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale .....Rs. 35,60,000.
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 50,00,000.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Fair demand.	
Futures	Steady.	
East Indian	... Quiet.	
Manchester	... Quiet.	
Total Sales	... 6,000 bales.	
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 300	"
Imports	... 7,000	"
Mid-Americans	4·98	unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 15/16	unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·69	4·69	4·69	4·68	4·69
unchgd.			—01	

May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·70	4·70	4·69	4·64
unchgd.			

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	57,000	Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	53,000	"
Exports to Great Britain. ...	3,000	"
Do to Continent	19,000	"
Spot Cotton—9·35 unchgd.		
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·91+06	Declined early owing to bear pressure and liquidation and advanced later on commission houses buying.	
Do. do. May 8·91+06		

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 7/8—1/16
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·78+5
Do. do. May 8·91+5
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White choice Karachi C. I. F. 37 1-2 May-June—Hull—Dens—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio No. 7 quality) 8 3-8 unchgd.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 3d. Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [3RD DECEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Rs	2,000	Bushire	M Mackenzie & Co
2 Bundles Rs ...	3,400	6 Mandvie	Surah E Hayim
1 Bundle Rs	809		
3 Packages Sova.	25,665	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	31		
Rupees	184		
1 Bundle Sova ...	225	Bahrein	A Khadam
Rupees	1,525		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. " 26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. " 5th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 5 per cent. " 1st Dec..

Money :—
The Bank of Bengal balance is Rs. 4 lakhs down.

Exchange :—
The market remains steady and the increase to Rs. 50 lakhs of Council bills for next week has not weakened the market. Quotations are unchanged at 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T. and 1s. 3 29-32d. on demand, the Credit rate with most Banks being 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight. A few bills have been placed for ready, and at 1s. 4 1-8d. for January. The telegraphic rate for January is 1s. 3 29-32d. to 1s. 3 15-16d. at which there is only a trifling enquiry. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

On London	1s. 3 7-8d
Demand Draft	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months sight	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong 30 days' sight	178 1-8
Yokohama 3 days sight	152
Shanghai 30 days sight	164

Government Paper :—
The market opened steady at 94 1-2 ready and 94 7-16 for the settlement. There was not much business passing during the morning, but before the close there were small buyers and quotations have advanced to 94 9-16 ready and 94 1-2 for the account. Calcutta market is steadier at 94 9-16 for cash and 94 5-8 for delivery a month forward.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs 94 9
1st Settlement	94 8

Bullion :—
On Wednesday the price of Bar silver in London fell 1-8 to 22 pence for ready, and 1-16 to 22 1-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-4 lower at 47 5-8. Locally the market opened with buyers at 56 1-8 ex-duty for ready, and gradually advanced to 56 1-2 at the close. Forward rates are also firmer. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	56	8	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	56	8	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	56	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

There was a further declining in prices last night, the American opening advice being lower and good Broach touched Rs. 219. As closing rates in the American Markets were a few points higher than yesterday's quotations, our market recovered Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 of the drop, and opened steady at Rs. 220 1-2 for good Broach. There had been rather more enquiry, the late fall in prices having brought out buyers, but the volume of business passing is still small. Prices close as under.

The turnover in ready Cotton at Colaba this afternoon was again very moderate.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	... 225/6	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach ...	... 220 1-2	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	204	Jan 09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	198	"
Fine M. G. Khaugaum-Akola ...	190	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	190	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	181	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	175	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	180	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	176 1-2	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	166 1-2	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000 Bales
Total Imports	27,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.
4·73	4·72	4·73	4·72
+04	+03	+04	

Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·72	4·73	4·73	4·72	4·37
+03				

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is easier for new crop and the following are quotations :—

Ready	Rs. 8 4 0	B. T.
May	" 7 13 6	R. T.

Rapeseed —
The market is quiet with very little doing and prices are easier.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs. 8 7 0	B. T.
Apl.-May Brown Delhi ...	" 7 13 6	R. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The market is quiet but steady and we quote as under :—

Bold White 85p.c....	Rs. 45 0 0	
Mimbara	" 46 0 0	
White Khandesh	" 46 0 0	

Poppyseed :—

Apl.-May	Rs. 9 8 0	R. T.
Tone—Easier.		

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs. 30 0 0	
Tone—Quiet.		

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs. 25 0 0	
Tone—Quiet.		

Mowraseed :—

Ready	Rs. 6 10 0	B. T.
Tone—Quiet.		

Groundnuts—

Jan-Feb	Rs. 40 0 0	
Tone—Quiet but steady.		

Wheat :—

White Delhi, April-May...	Rs. 5 6 6	R. T.
White Pussi 85p.c. " ...	" 5 14 0	"
Tone—Steady.		

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,495
India	69
Indian Specie Bank	57

Mills :—

Crescents	116 1-4	
David	457½	January
Manockji Petit	3,240	"
New Great Eastern	217½	

Presses :—

New Berar	495	
New Mofussil	650	
Volkart's United	497½	

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co	129		
Do. do. Pref. ...	152		
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,135	January	

Railways :—

Ahmedabad Dholka	106	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	562½	
Amritsar-Patti	120	
Tapti-Valley	420	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	11,195	bales.
Wheat	8,996	cwts.
Linseed	1,758	"
Rapeseed	272	"
Gingellyseed	12,062	"
Poppyseed	530	"
Groundnuts	1,146	"
Castorseed	1,779	"
Rice	5,648	"
Myrabollams	3,226	"
Cottonseed...	2,291	"
Mowraseed...	2,500	"
Gram	2,580	"
Joowar	2,300	"
Maize	784	"

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 3.

The Freight Market continues steady, with a brisker demand to Continental ports for December and February shipments.

The Calcutta Freights are reported steadier and owners are inclined to harden rates.

"AMERICA at College, as seen by a Scots Graduate," is a book just published by Messrs. Constable. The object of the writer, Mr Robert K. Risk, M.A., was to examine some dozen American Universities, selected so as to present variety of type, to describe their work and aim, and to deduce the most salient lesson which the British educator may draw from them. An introductory chapter summarises recent lines of movement towards Scotch University reform. Principal Macalister, of Glasgow University, provides a preface in which he emphasises the usefulness of lessons to be drawn from a nation which has ample freedom and means for the conducting of bold educational experiments.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,495
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	69
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,800
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 "	63½
Specie Bank	O. 50	50	1½ "	18
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	57
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	260
EXCHANGE BANKS.				120
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 306
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld....	100	20	4 c-o	14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	129
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,100
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	625	625	82½	xd 2,525
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 153
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nil.	129
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	38
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	925
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	383½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	265
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 50	xd 395
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	127
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yr p.c. 17	125
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	20
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 208
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	il.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
Phillips and Co	100	30	...	27
Port Canning Co.....	100	40	p.c. 10	54
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	480
Syndicate.....	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	24
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Soundy and Co	100	100	8	80
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
	O. 75	£ 15	...	div. 9
	D. 30	60	...	
	P. 150	40	Zelis	664
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 33
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	605

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Bezar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 199
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	675
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250	15	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	3500
Century	100	100	50	380
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,745
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Ohhoi Silk	500	500	20	575½
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,135
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	500	25	230½
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	730
Crescent	100	100	5	116½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,120
David	250	250	20	457½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	365
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,625
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	165
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-Ghina Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divi 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	320
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	192½
Jowraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divi 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	825
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	460
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	3,535
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,340
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,125
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	217½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 745
Phoenix	100	100	5	110
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divi 50	840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,050
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 1,525
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	245
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,430
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,485
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,500
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,020	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Brent's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	2,000	1,250	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	.....	550
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	128½
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	.....	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg	250	250	.....	280
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	xd 850
New Berar	500	500	40	495
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	540
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	480
Surat City	1,000	200	20	245
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	497½
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	562½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 "	120
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 "	420
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 "	xd 106

Silver Everlasting Blotter Rs. 36.

Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.

Silver Hat Pin Stand. Rs. 9.

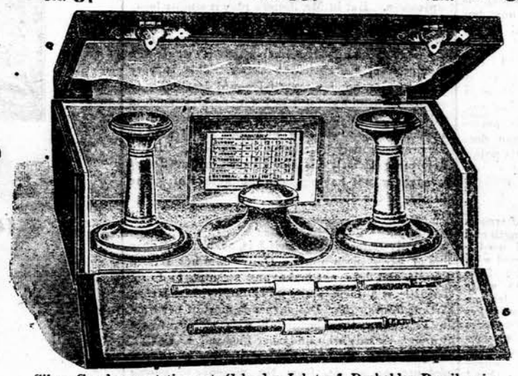
Silver Golf Cup. 8 inches Rs. 48.

Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

Silver Novelty Cigarette Case. Rs. 32.

Silver Perpetual Calendar Rs. 8.

Silver Cigarette Case. Rs. 25.


Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.

Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.

Silver Cabinet Rs, 19. " C.-D.-V. " 5.

Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

LATEST DATE
FOR POSTING X'MAS & NEW YEAR GIFTS
TO FRIENDS AT HOME
For X'mas 4th Dec. to leave by the Mail of 5th Dec.
For the New Year 11th " " " 12th "
WE PACK, INSURE & PAY POSTAGE ON ALL GOODS PURCHASED FROM US FROM 1ST TO 31ST DEC. **FREE**

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THE "FAMOUS" CHAMPION GOODS.
Hand and Power Drilling Machines.
PORTABLE HAND FORGES.

Fig. 203½. Fig. 401. Fig. 96.

For Hand or Power.

Portable Hand Forge.

For Hand or Power

Figure 401 Portable Forge can be had in three Sizes 18", 22" and 24" Hearths.

Figures 203½ and 96 we keep in Stock, with many other styles, larger and smaller, for both hand and power.

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THE GREAT ENGLISH HAIR RESTORER.
Cleanses and refreshes the scalp, Feeds the hair follicles, Strengthens thin and weak hair, and Produces thick, luxuriant, brilliant tresses.
KOKO CONTAINS NO DYE
POSITIVELY ERADICATES SCURF and PREVENTS HAIR FALLING.
WAVY HAIR. KOKO makes the hair grow, and if used consistently imparts to it that beautiful WAVY APPEARANCE so much admired.
KOKO is used in every ROYAL COURT in Europe.
INVALUABLE IN HOT CLIMATES
NOTE.—When buying see that you get "KOKO" packed in a dull red box with Trade Mark, specially patent, by the Proprietors as without it genuine. Label, box above trade mark, with gold bands and cartoon.
KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., Ltd., 16, BEVIS MARKS, LONDON.
Sold all over the World at 1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per bottle.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY;	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' "—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have received hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

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LATEST MODELS **£3.10 to £9**
Coaster Hubs, best make of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements.
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Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch
You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.
Wholly wholesome Confectionery
Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
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ROWLAND'S ODONTO or PEARL DENTIFRICE. PRESERVES & BEAUTIFIES THE TEETH AND GUMS.
You want Beautiful Teeth
—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beautiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.
All you require is a good brush and
Rowland's Odonto
"For *Your* Teeth."
It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.
Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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For Typewriters

MRS. BEETON says: "In pastry making, the quality to be desired is lightness." For plain pastry, lightness can always be secured by using
'Paisley Flour'
(TRADE MARK)
—the sure raising powder. Take a dessert-spoonful of "Paisley Flour" to a quarter-pound of flour, and mix well dry before making the dough. Bake as usual, and you will have crisp, light, very digestible pastry, which will not get doughy when cold. "Paisley Flour" is made by BROWN & POLSON *only*.

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

CALICUT.

CALICUT, 26TH NOV.—A Fancy Bazaar in aid of Diocesan charities is what we have all been turning our thoughts and energies to for some time past. Organised by the Rev. H. N. Bridge, and engineered by several energetic ladies, the sale held to-day was an unqualified success. The work of collecting articles for the sale has been going on apace, and a most creditable display was got together. "Rockhall," kindly lent by Mr. and Mrs Stroud Wilson, was admirably adopted for the sale. The stalls were prettily and most artistically arranged in the spacious verandah. Tea was served at little tables in the garden, under the efficient superintendence of Mrs. Wilson. There were various amusements in the grounds such as shooting and an "Aunt Sally," which were largely patronised, especially by the detachment from West Hill. The Band of the M. V. R., kindly lent for the occasion, contributed much to our enjoyment and the success of the proceedings. A Fancy Work Stall was presided over by Mrs Ferguson and Miss Dobbs, whilst over another of the same description Mrs. Green and Miss Gomes presided, the articles on this stall having been made by children. The flower and fruit stall, for which Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Branson were responsible, had a most tempting display of flowers, fruit, vegetables, ferns, etc. It is not often we see so many flowers in Malabar, and I fear it would be erroneous to suppose they were all home grown. Miss Kathleen Moore, as a small vendor of button holes, must havee done a thriving trade. A Provision Stall presided over by Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Atal was most popular, and must have made a great deal of money. Here everything in the way of provisions was to be had. At the end of the evening, all the stores left over and numerous delectable articles that had been overlooked by the buyers were auctioned by Mr. Ferguson, who, with ready wit and a persuasive tongue, sold them at a good profit. The stall holders are to be congratulated, no less on their methods as saleswomen than on their energy and perseverance in collecting things for the sale. I hear that a sum of Rs. 400 was made at the Bazaar.

OOTACAMUND.

Ootacomund, 28th Nov.—Mr. S. Martelli, Deputy Telegraph Master, has been appointed instructor of women signallers in Madras. A class of 50 young ladies has been formed in Madras and Mr. Martelli will open it on the 10th December.

The Rev. C. Breay, M.A., arrived on Friday and took charge of the Chaplaincy this morning.

Mr. J. H. Robertson, I.C.S., returned to Headquarters yesterday.

The Municipal Council having cut off Colonel Macnamara's water-supply, that Officer appealed to the Collector, who directed the Council to call a special meeting and cancel its resolution. A special meeting was held this afternoon, but it was closed to the Press. However, as a result from, this afternoon Colonel Macnamara is being supplied with pipe-water as previously.

I regret to have to record the death of Mrs. Patrick Smith, of Calcutta, who was making a short stay here. Only recently she decided to make Ootacamund her residence and negotiated the purchase of a house here. Her remains were interred in St. Thomas' Cemetery on Friday, the Rev. A. H. Padfield, from Lovedale, reading the Service.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 29th Nov.—The end of the preliminary enquiry into the charges of murder against the shikari Singaram, who caused the death of a Sapper and a woman named Anthumai in the Grass-cutters' quarters on the 10th instant was reached late on Friday evening by the Second Magistrate. The prisoner completed his statement by alleging that the Sapper had attacked him in the street with a spear-head, and that in self-defence he wrested the weapon out of the Sapper's hand and in the struggle inflicted injuries on him; that the Sapper then ran away down a side street and that he went down another street and meeting Anthumai, in his excitement of mind, he stabbed her several times. He cites several witnesses, who, he alleges, were eye-witnesses of both assaults. His Worship committed acused to take his trial before the Sessions Court on the 14th December for the murder of the deceased.

I have to report the death, at an early hour this morning, of Mr. J. E. Douglas, Inspector of the C. and M. Station Police, of what is suspected to be cholera. The late Mr. Douglas attended the Second Magistrate's Court last Monday and prosecuted in the double murder case. On Tuesday he was reported to be suffering from fever, but on Wednesday he again attended Court though he did not stay there more than a couple of hours. On Thursday the deceased was said to be ill again, and it would appear that on Friday he developed all the symptoms of cholera and died at 5 a.m. to-day. Major Standage, I.M.S., who attended the patient, has signified that it is a case of cholera and the necessary precautions are being taken. The late Mr. Douglas was formerly Prosecuting Inspector on the Madras Railway, but joined the C. and M. Station Police about seven years ago and was promoted to Inspector about a year ago.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD.

Ooregum, 30th Nov.—A man was arrested by the Police on the Ooregum Railway Station platform yesterday in possession of gold amalgam valued at Rs. 500, and a second lot, valued at Rs. 100, was seized in his village to-day. He is being put up before Mr. Bowring and will be tried at an early date.

Disappointment as regards rain is still our portion, but since yesterday there have been strong indications that a fresh burst of the N. E Monsoon is approaching. Heavy clouds are banking up, and there is more moisture in the air than for weeks past, so we may hope for rain in the course of the next day or two.

The annual prize-giving of the Kolar Gold Field Volunteers at the end of their Rifle Meeting, which terminated on Friday, took place at the Rifle Range on Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock in the presence of a large and interested gathering of spectators. The prizes, which made a magnificent dispay, were laid out on tables, and were greatly admired.

The prize-winnars were far too numerous to be mentioned individually, but many old favourites, headed by Volnteer Paul, who as usual carried off the lion's share of the prizes, were again to the front, and their success and popularity were testified to by the heartiest applause of the on-lookers. The prizes were given away by Mr. Henry Taylor, who made a most appropriate speech at the end of the function, in which, after expressing his pleasure in being present at so successful a meeting, he notified his surprise, that, with so many good examples before them, and so much inducement in the shape of handsome prizes to reward them. there were still men on the Field, who, for no apparent reason, refrained from joining the Corps. He said further, that as each year added to the extension and success of the Volunteer movement here, he hoped that the few who were now outsiders would be enrolled and complete the satisfaction which he felt in the fine Corps representing the K. G. F. Volunteers. Amongst the successful competitors were seveual ladies, Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. Bennetts, Mrs. Stanton and Mrs. Jack Mathews, the latter lady topping the score and giving a fine display of good shooting by making fifteen consecutive bull's-eyes. Tea and refreshments provided by the Corps were served in the various tents sheltering the visitors, and the Regimental Band played during the afternoon. After three hearty cheers for Mr. Taylor, and another for Mrs. Taylor, whom we should have been glad to have had once again amongst us, the proceedings terminated, some of the prize-winners carrying home quite a number of cups and other valuable trophies.

A Gymkhana, which included horse and pony scurries, and other interesting events, has been arranged for Saturday next, the 5th December, and there has also been a meeting to fix a date for the annual Volunteer dance.

The production of "Dick, Tom and Harry" is to start on the 12th December and run for three nights, and we are promised another play in January.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 30th Nov.—The Government of Mysore have issued the following Order regarding the management and supervision of the Muzrai institutions under the management of the Palace Controller:—

The system of divided control that prevailed up to the present time in the management of Muzrai institutions under Palace management has not worked satisfactorily, and the Government of H. H. the Maharajah consider that the time has come to terminate it. They are therefore pleased to direct that the procedure indicated below should be followed in future.

The management and supervision of certain institutions will be removed from the purview of the Muzrai Department of Government and placed entirely under the control of the Palace Department. The officer in charge of the Palace Establishments (or the officer who may discharge the same functions under any other designation) will control the above institutions under the direct orders of H. H. the Maharajah. The powers to be delegated to his officer from time to time will be regulated in accordance with His Highness's instructions.

The said officer will, however, communicate to the Under-Secretary to Government in the Muzrai Department, for the information of Government, all important orders issued or action taken with reference to the institutions under the instruction of His Highness the Maharajah. All accounts connected with these institutions will be submitted direct by the said officer to the Comptroller to Government for audit and adjustment.

In this connection the following Order has been issued by the Government of Mysore. The Jangamvadi Matt in Benares is a Muzrai institution endowed with an annual cash "Tasdik" of Rs. 240. The amount was being remitted to Kasi Rajeswaraswami in Benares by the officer in charge of the Palace Establishments month by month. The old Swami died on the 31st July, 1907, and the allowance has remained undrawn since September, 1907, pending orders of Government regarding the succession to the Matt. The Government of H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore are now pleased to recognise the succession of Sri Mahant Sivalingaswamy as Mahant of the Jangamvadi Matt in Benares City. The Palace Officer will now remit the "Tasdik" amount to the new Swami.

TANJORE.

Tanjore, 29th, Nov.—Mr. T. R. Wynne, President of the Railway Board, accompanied by Mr. Neville Priestley, Agent, S. I. R., visited the Railway workshops at Negapatam yesterday morning; and in the evening he inspected the large extensions and improvements in progress to the Railway Station at Kumbakonam, over which he was taken by Mr. E. S. Lindsey, Chief Engineer and Mr. Newton, Assistant Engineer in charge of the works. It is expected that the work will be completed in time for the next "Mahamaham," when there will be enormous traffic for which these enlargements are necessary.

One K. S. R. Chandra, of Karur, passing as a Sub-Inspector of the Detective Police Force, used frequently to visit the Railway Station at Tanjore without a platform ticket, inducing the ticket collectors to believe him to be really what he represented himself to be. Mr. S. Saminada Iyer, Sub-Inspector of the Railway Police at Tanjore, arrested him and charged him before the Sub-Magistrate of Tanjore for cheating by false personation. From amongst the letters recovered from accused's possession was a mass of correspondence he carried on with several persons and Companies in Madras, England and other places assuming different characters at different times. A letter was found addressed by him to the Inspector-General of Police quoting certain previous correspondence between them and stating that the subject matter of it was receiving his personal attention and that, as the local Police had tampered with the Madura dacoity case, for the investigation of which he had been deputed, he was working at it very carefully. He was convicted and sentenced to two month's rigorous imprisonment. In a letter he wrote to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, he said he was a graduate and wished to become a member of the Servants of India Society.

The recent Devasthanam Election at Kumbakonam has resulted in proceedings both in the Criminal and Civil Courts. In the Court of the Joint Magistrate of Kumbakonam, a criminal prosecution has been started by a certain Iyengar gentleman of Kumbakonam against the members of the Devasthanam Committee and the Thambiran of Tiruvadamarudur, who was declared successful at the election and certain Mahomedans for the alleged desecration of the Vishnavite temple at Kumbakonam, in which the election was held, by the presence of the accused Mahomedan in the inner side of the "Dwajasthambum" or the flagstaff, alleged to form part or the "sanctum sanctorum" of the shrine. The enquiry into this case commences on the 10th December.

In the Sub-Court of Kumbakonam, on the Civil Side the candidate who failed at the election, Mr. S. Krishna Iyer, B.A., B.L., a High Court Vakil of Kumbakonam, has filed a suit against the Committe and his rival who was declared successful, for the declaration that the election was null and void on account of certain irregularities he alleges in the notification and in the conduct of the election. Pending the disposal of the suit, he applied for an injunction to issue on the Thambiran suspending him from office. This application was heard yesterday, when the Sub-Judge decided it would be premature to interfere in the matter at that early stage when the regular enquiry into the suit was yet to commence and the defence remained yet to be heard. The Thambiran, the Sub-Judge observed, was returned at an election which, in the absence of proof to the contrary, must be "prima facie" regarded to have been properly held; and without sufficient materials at present in its possession, the Court could not pass an order which would deprive the Committee of the full complement of their numbers en it to administer its affairs, and the elected candidate of his right and privileges to exercise his office, upon which he had entered as soon as he was declared successful. The Sub-Judge has, however, retained the petition on his file, gvinig leave to the plaintiff to renew the application at any later stage when it might become necessary.

In the District Court a man said to be interested in the matter as a worshipper put in a petition which was argued the day before. In that he alleges that the election was conducted in contravention of the rules framed by Government for the purpose and asks that an enquiry be held and the election set aside.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Waltair, 29th Nov.—On Saturday last the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of St. Aloysius High School, Vizagapatam, took place. A large and representatives assembly, composed of the leading Waltair gentry, the residents of the Fort and many native gentlemen of the town responded to the invitation of the Principal. Mr. R. H Campbell, I. C. S., the Collector was recieved by Dr. T. M. Clerc and the Rev. Father I. L. Contat, Principal of the School. The school Band, under the direction of the Rev. Father Degeneve, was also in attendence. A stage had been erected on the north side of the new school hall. The proceedings began with a song, "Happy Peasants," by the school choir. Then the curtain of the little theatre rose and a drama, "A Tender Attachment," kept the audience amused for some time, all the parts being well rendered by the young actors. The school Band played tuneful selections in the intervals.

The drama over, the Rev. Father Contat announced that as the last distribution of prizes had taken place only in May, on the occasion of the opening of the new school buildings, he would read no Report. He wished, however, to express his sense of appreciation of the favour done to the school by the Collector by taking the Chair. He also thanked Dr. Clerc, the patron of the school, H. H. Lady Maharanee Gajapathi Rao who provided the prizes, and the ladies and gentlemen of Waltair and Vizagapatam for their support in the shape of monthly subscriptions on behalf of the orphans.

The prizes were then distributed by Mr. Campbell to the successful students of the institution.

The Chairman afterwards addressed the audience. He said it gave him great pleasure to have been asked to preside on the occasion. Every one present must have enjoyed the interesting performance and the good music which had been provided. Both showed what careful and intelligent training the boys received in the institution. The St. Aloysius High School provided a sound English education for children of European parentage, and were it not for this school, maintained and run by that noble band of French Missionaries who were working in these parts, he did not know what would be the future of the children. He then eulogised the charities of Lady Maharanee Gajapathi Rao. He had known her family as always generous, and lately for the loyal celebration of the Jubilee of the Royal Proclamation she had granted the ryots in her estate a remission to the amount ef Rs. 50,000. Government, he had no doubt, would appreciate her benevolent act. He concluded his speech by alluding to the "entente cordiale." Englishmen, he said, knew well the meaning of the phrase, but in India its meaning might not be known so well. He would ask the audience to look round them. The great regard they all entertained for the Fathers of the Catholic Mission there, most of whom are French, and the reciprocal feelings which he hoped they entertained for England, showed that in Vizagapatam, too, there existed the "entente cordiale." The proceedings closed with hearty good cheers for the King-Emperor, the Chairman, His Lordship Bishop Clerc, and the Principal Father Contat.

THE STAGE SAILOR.

The command performance of the "The Flag Lieutenant" at Sandringham to-night is a doubly interesting event in stage annals. For it is the first time that the stage sailor has trod the boards at one of the Royal private theatres: indeed, strange though it may seem in a nation that has ruled the waves for over three hundred years, our stage has seldom known a nautical drama worthy of production before a King. Some few writers have at varying periods attempted the task, but the most successful have only given us isolated characters that were true pictures of seamen. Even Shakespeare, though there is much in his plays to show that he had more than superficial knowledge of the sea and the sailor, has given us no really naval play. In the last few years we have been a little better treated, and the entry of Major Drury into the dramatic arena with "The Flag Lieutenant," and latterly with "The King's Hard Bargain," gives hope that the literature of the English drama may at last boast a series of real nautical dramas.

For the nearest comparison to the play to be presented at Sandringham to-night we must go back to the early eighteenth century, to Charles Shadwell's "Fair Quaker of Deal," which was produced by Booth in 1710. It was reproduced and re-written many times during the succeeding century; Garrick transformed it into a masque, renamed "Britannia," the prologue, to which he spoke himself, dressed as a sailor, with the jacket, neckerchief, and short petticoat characteristic of the period. Sixty-five years after its original production, "The Fair Quaker of Deal" was touched upon by a Naval man, Captain Edward Thompson, R.N., but it cannot be said that his version was any improvement on the original.

The time of the great Naval wars between 1775 and 1820 naturally centred public attention on the Navy, and plays produced during those times were full of nautical allusions and nautical characters. There were, moreover, one or two writers among those who produced these plays who were fitted so far as actual experience went to depict the sailor and his life. John Bernard, the son of a Naval lieutenant, born and brought up at Portsmouth, was one of them, and Tom Dibdin, son of the Sailors' Poet, was another. Bernard's work included operetta and melodrama, but Dibdin's contribution to the nautical drama was mainly in the nature of "naval spectacles," trifles written and produced at a day's notice, and usually with a topical interest. There was "The British Raft," in ridicule of the great French contrivance that was intended to transport troops from France to England. "The Mouth of the Nile" was produced in celebration of the victory of August 1, 1798, in Aboukir Bay, "The Naval Pillar" was a general survey of the war, and "Nelson's Glory," produced on November 7, 1805, reviewed the crowning mercy of Trafalgar. On the first night of this production, it is interesting to note, the performers were allowed in consequence of the few hours in which it was possible to write and rehearse the piece, to read their parts in public.

The stage sailor has usually been a queer fish. There are very few characters in such naval plays as we have that are true to life. They are mostly rough, blustering, cholesic individuals, "full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard." Among the old-time plays there is only Ben Legend, in Congreve's "Love for Love" that stands out as a true type. Charles Lamb said of the part that it is a "dreamy combination of all the accidents of a sailor's character," and Doggett, of Coat and Badge fame, who was the original exponent of the part, played it to perfection. In later times we have the long series of plays in which T. P. Cooke played sailor parts, and Cooke, having served eighteen years at sea, was the very man to show all that was best in the sailor hero. William Terriss, who to a great extent was Cooke's successor, was also a seaman by early associations, but comparatively few of those who have written nautical dramas had any experience of the sea. Wycherley had been to sea and, fought in action before he wrote "The Plain Dealer," but neither Congreve nor Shadwell had knowledge of the sea, so far as we know. It may be remembered, however, that in their time the deep sea sailor was a well-known character above London Bridge. The ships of those days did not put into dock at Tilbury, but came right up the river, and the chances for gathering real nautical colour is sound of Bow Bells were numerous. Yet the fact remains that our stage can show but a poor repertoire of naval plays, and a poorer gallery of sailor portraits. Even among our fairy plays and pantomime subjects there are only two that have any direct association with the sea, and of these "Sinbad the Sailor" is an importation from Persia, while "Robinson Crusoe" is founded not on fairy lore, but quite unromantic Scotch facts.

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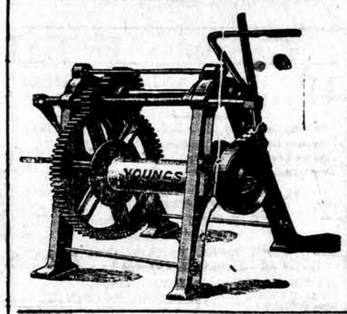

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